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U. S. Surprise Thrust Aimed at Cologne Serviceman Hunted in Girl's Murder Here

Browns Beat Cardinals in Third Series Game, 6 to 2

Jack Kramer Holds Cards to 7 Hits, Fans 10; McQuinn Leads Stick Attack

By Shirley Fovich

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—Big Jack Kramer, honorably discharged from the Seabees last year, honorably discharged his pitching duties for the Browns this afternoon in the World Series setting of Sportsman's Park—stiffing the Cardinals with seven hits in a 6-2 victory that moved the Browns in the series lead, two games to one.

Unperturbed by the two errors behind him that presented the Cardinals with two unearned runs, Kramer outpitched Ted Wilks, the Cardinals' rookie of the year, and emerged the hero of this third World Series game played before 34,373 fans.

With First Baseman George McQuinn, Kramer was part of a two-man gang who laid waste to the Cardinals. While Kramer held the Cards in the grip of his effective pitching, and struck out 10, McQuinn belted the resistance out of the National League with three straight hits that figured in four of the Browns' runs.

Came From Behind Again

Again the Browns had to come from behind to win, and again they did, with a sudden four-run outburst against Wilks in the third inning into which they packed five of their eight hits of the game. Wilks in the ball game to that point, but with two out and nobody on, the Browns unloaded consecutive singles by Gene Moore, Vern Stephens, McQuinn, Al Zarilla and Mark Christman to drive Wilks out of the box, and take a 4-1 lead.

This tonight, for the first time, the Browns moved into the role of series favorites as the betting odds shifted.

In both the seventh and eighth innings, the pressure was on Kramer with the Cardinals threatening to stage big innings, but he extricated himself from both situations with only one run damage.

There was trouble for Kramer in the seventh when, with his lead reading 4-1, Sanders opened with a single to right-center. The Browns retired only one man on a perfect double-play ball hit to Stephens by Kuroski, because Kuroski threw wild to first on the relay.

Manager Luke Sewell, who had pitchers warming up from the start, decided to let Kramer stay in the game and not out of trouble. Pinchhitter Debs Garms, batting for Verban, flied to Zarilla, Pinchhitter Bergamo, batting for the pitcher, walked, and Kramer lured Litwhiler into a pop-up to Guttridge.

Another Rough Inning

The eighth was another rough inning for Kramer, with this time had a 6-2 lead. The thick end of the Cardinals' batting order belted him solidly, but he got a timely piece of help from Gene Moore in right field to turn the Cards back—scoreless. Johnny Hopp led off with a single to center, and then Stan Musial drove a fiery liner into right field.

Musial's blow, perhaps the hardest blow of the game, was hauled down by Moore at the instant the outfielder crashed into the right field wall, and was as useless to the Cardinals as the blow to the Browns.

First Call Home Fund Reaches \$9654 in Month

The First Call Home Fund of The Washington Post yesterday climbed to \$9654.48, ending the first month in which Washingtonians have generously responded with money to give wounded soldiers calls to their families. Among the contributors were the mess employees of the Soldiers' Home, veterans of the last war who wanted to give the men fighting now an opportunity they did not have. If you want to make it possible for the battle injured to speak with their loved ones, send in your contribution today to the First Call Home Fund of The Washington Post, 1237 E. st. nw.

(Details on Page 9)

Five Wounded 10 Men of D. C. Area Are Killed in Action

Latest war casualty reports released yesterday by the War Department list 10 men from this area killed in action and 5 wounded.

Dead: Staff Sgt. Hugh D. Eller, 31, brother of Lieut. (j. g.) Charles Eller, 2307 Commonwealth ave., Alexandria, stationed at the Navy Department's Bureau of Medicine.

Technical Sgt. Walter M. Walters, 26, whose sister, Mrs. Joseph Walp, lives at 2504 10th st. ne.

Sgt. Ray Grayclack, 34, husband of Mrs. Gladys Glacken, Reading ter., Rockville, Md.

Tech. Sgt. Winfred Preston Hannum, 36, son of Mrs. Edna Lee Hannum, 2 West Mount Ida ave., Alexandria, Va.

Sgt. Harry G. Herndon, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tyson Herndon of Upper Marlboro, Md.

Tech. 4th Grade Lester F. Fennell, 27, who made his home with his sister, Mrs. Sylvia Frye, 2306 Park pl. se.

Corpl. James R. Dunn, 25, brother of Mrs. Gretchen E. Smith, 1218 Taylor st. ne.

Pfc. Maynard E. Ward, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard L. Ward, 206 5th st. laurel, Md.

Pvt. Francis M. Buck, 36, whose wife, Mrs. Mabel Bennett Buck, lives at 3600 15th st. ne.

Pvt. Ray F. Garman, sr., 37, whose wife lives at 1345 Perry pl. nw.

Wounded: Ensign Francis Gloyd Awalt, jr., 23, whose parents live at 500 Millwood lane, nw.

Pfc. Pershing J. Oldham, 28, whose wife lives at 1521 Otis st. ne.

Pfc. Maurice W. Holt, 22, whose wife lives at 2112 N. Tazewell st., Arlington, Va.

Pfc. Willard Asch, 29, husband of Mrs. Genevieve Asch of 2025 Park rd. nw.

Pfc. Robert E. Leonard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Leonard of 1812 12th st. se.

Sergeant Siler, a member of the famed Thirty-fourth "Red Bull" Division, was killed somewhere near Rome on July 23, his thirty-first birthday anniversary. A veteran of the North African campaigns, he fought in the battles for Kasserine Pass, Hill 609, Cassino and Anzio. While in Tunisia, he had received a citation for his work as intelligence observer when he carried messages to front-line companies when communication lines had been knocked out by the enemy.

Originally from Tennessee, Sergeant Eller was employed at the Census Bureau here when he entered the Army in September, 1941. His mother, Mrs. Jessie Eller, lives in Copperhill, Tenn. He is also survived by a brother, Pfc. Lewis Eller, serving with the Army in Italy, and a sister in the Wac. Pfc. Dorothy F. Eller, stationed in Australia.

Sergeant Walters, a native of

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Egg Ceilings Fixed for All of 1945

Effective Oct. 19; Consumers' Hope Of Benefits From 'Surplus' Blasted

By Christine Sadler

Egg ceiling prices for the remainder of this year and all of 1945 were announced yesterday by the Office of Price Administration, dispelling any hope consumers may have had about getting cut in on benefits from the giant egg surplus the country has had for several months.

Effective October 19, the new prices "are the result of lengthy discussions held between OPA and the War Food Administration" on provisions of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1944, OPA explained. That act stipulates price ceilings must be set high enough to return full parity to the farmer.

It is known the discussions also covered the possibility of suspending price ceilings on eggs temporarily and of removing them from price control.

Price Examples Listed

Examples of "highest retail prices consumers may have to pay" for grade A eggs in cartons were listed by OPA for typical cities. New York prices, said to be probably the same as for Washington, were given as follows:

November, 51 cents; January, 63 cents; March, 51 cents; July, 57 cents; September, 63 cents.

Prices are generally higher for fall months and lower for spring months "than previous prices for these periods," it was pointed out.

Each community's egg ceilings will be based on the number of eggs which OPA base regulations which make provisions for transportation and other handling charges and also for different mark-ups for different types of stores.

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Victim, 17, Raped, Then Strangled

Sex Maniac Blamed In Hains Point Brutal Slaying of Government Clerk

A sex-crazed unidentified man, believed to be a marine, dismissed a taxi on Hains Point between midnight Thursday and 2 a. m. yesterday, after he had persuaded his young Government girl companion to leave the cab, was sought last night for one of the most brutal murders in Washington history. She had been raped and strangled according to Coroner Dr. A. Magruder MacDonald.

The dead girl, whose friends called her a "novice" in affairs of the heart, was Dorothy Berrum, 17, of Maine Hall, Arlington Farms. She was 5-feet 4-inches tall and weighed but 85 pounds. Her home was at Chipawa Falls, Wis.

The taxicab driver, believed to have driven the couple to isolated Hains Point, was being questioned last night by police in an effort to get a description of the girl's escort.

Slow Progress

Police admitted they were making slow headway in the brutal slaying, the third in Washington's parks in the last two months.

The body of the immaturely developed girl was found about 8:15 a. m. by two Negro employees of the National Capital Parks.

Park police said the men, James W. Green, 49, of 2034 S. Glebe rd., Arlington, Va., and William Ward, 53, of 1007 V st. nw., were riding in a trash truck along the road bordering the Washington Channel, when they suddenly noticed a girl lying through the mist, a black leather belt in the road. Next they saw the body and called Park police.

Police found the girl in the wet-foot-deep grass almost half-way between the road and a huge weeping willow tree, which bordered on the sixth hole of the old East Potomac golf course.

The girl was clad in a flaming red coat with white buttons, a red and blue striped dress with a white face collar, tan stockings and brown suede pumps. A white snood, trimmed with blue, green, yellow and lavender threads, was tied tightly around her neck and knotted in under her left ear. She wore wrist watch and a gold signet class ring.

An autopsy was performed by MacDonald, who later said the girl had died of strangulation and that she had been criminally assaulted. Her face was bruised and scratched and her right eye was black. He placed the time of her death at about midnight.

Identified Through Ring

The girl was at first tentatively identified by her ring, after Inspector Robert J. Barrett, who, with Maj. Edward J. Kelly, is heading the investigation, called authorities of the MacDonnell Memorial High School in Chippewa Falls. They

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Golf Course Slaying Victim

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Fortified Beggendorf Retaken by Tank Thrust

Hurtgen Forest Pierced, First Army Only 26 Miles From Objective

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 6 (P). The U. S. First Army dealt a great surprise blow at the Siegfried Line south of the German fortress of Aachen today, driving through the evergreen forest of Hurtgen to within 26 miles of Cologne and the Rhine behind massed artillery and swarms of planes.

This new assault was unopposed as the Germans, sucked 16 miles north to defend a breach torn in the line by a First Army drive now five days old, hurried in all available reserves and 30 tanks and drove the Americans temporarily from Beggendorf, at the tip of a salient menacing the Ruhr Valley.

Then the doughboys, reinforced by tanks, swept back into Beggendorf and the German town was reported firmly in their grasp. Gain Mile In 90 Minutes

It was too early to tell whether the savage onslaught, 10 miles southeast of Aachen, caught the enemy off balance, but a front dispatch said Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' assault units advanced nearly a mile in an hour and a half and were within 6 miles of Duren, 20 miles from Cologne.

Hundreds of fighter-bombers loosed by the first clear weather since the big push opened, blasted camouflaged bunkers and pillboxes hidden along the needle-carpeted floor of Hurtgen Forest. But advance units were met by a storm of mortar and small arms fire.

Stalled north of Aachen by the fury of German attacks rolling up from the east, Hodges suddenly switched 3 miles further to the north and sent his tanks lancing in at the southern outskirts of Gellenskirchen, key fortified German town 12 miles north of Aachen.

The doughboys at Beggendorf—little more than a mile from a main road stretching 30 miles northeast to Dusseldorf and the Ruhr Valley—before a terrific attack by tanks, infantry and artillery.

Bombers Join Attack

Then, as the mist lifted, Allied bombers came snarling over, attacking the exposed enemy tank and infantry positions and one of the heaviest engagements ever fought on German soil broke out.

A mile and a half to the south the doughboys also were driven from the crest of Pilsbox Hill overlooking Herbach, but dug in on its slopes, held on, then charged back and regained half the soil they had lost.

The Siegfried breach here now is 7 miles wide at the base, 3 miles deep and 2 miles wide at the eastern apex.

The German News Agency DNB reported heavy fighting in this area north of Aachen and declared the British and Americans were believed mauling for a great autumn offensive.

To the south, the U. S. Third Army, pounded by an all-night barrage, clung to its foothold in the See WAR, Page 2, Column 8.

England Struck Again by Robots

London, Oct. 6 (P).—The Germans sent flying bombs over southern England tonight for the second consecutive night. Just before the moon came up several smashed in from the North Sea but appeared to be launched farther south than recent robots.

Terrific gunfire met the flying bombs. One blew up in the air after being hit and another fell in open country.

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Gen. Marshall, In Paris, Opens Invasion Talks

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 6 (P). Gen. George C. Marshall arrived in Paris today after a nonstop flight from the United States, and conferred immediately with General Eisenhower and his staff.

There was no explanation for the unheralded visit of the Army Chief of Staff, nor for the presence of James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization, in his party.

They arrived, however, in the midst of increasing reports that the Allies are preparing for a winter of war on the Western Front.

Marshall, Byrnes and a small group of high-ranking Army officers arrived at an airfield just outside Paris 20 hours after leaving Washington.

Plane Has Borne Roosevelt

As he stepped from the plane, the general was met by Eisenhower, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the United States Twelfth Army group, and Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff.

With Marshall were Lieut. Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Marshall's chief of operations, Maj. Gen. Howard A. Craig, assistant chief of air staff, and Col. Frank McCarthy, secretary of the general staff.</

British Open Push For Athens 'Gate'

War Sidelights Churchill Fears Great Blood Bath

London, Oct. 6 (P).—Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today "a great deal of blood is going to be shed in the next few months," on the Western Front.

Appealing for interparty harmony in a fight over a postwar reconstruction bill, he added: "We must keep our pugnacity as far as possible for export purposes."

'Equality' in War
By the United Press
Women soldiers who fought with the Polish patriots in Warsaw will be treated as prisoners of war and housed in special camps under the treaty of capitulation between the Germans and the surrendering forces of Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (General Bor), the German radio said Friday.

The German armed forces are going "beyond the rules" in the Geneva convention to recognize the military rank of the women, the broadcast asserted.

Gestapo Aides Condemned
Clermont-Ferrand, France, Oct. 6 (U.P.).—Two French women and one Frenchman found guilty of working for the Gestapo were sentenced to death today.

Faulete Raymond, 26, mistress of a German officer, was convicted of causing the arrest of French doctors who attended wounded Maquis fighters, and Marie Borot, 63, was convicted of giving the names of two Frenchmen to the Nazis "because they were making too much money."

The third death sentence went to a police inspector who turned over suspects to the Gestapo.

DIXON

From Page 1
good progress than losing them the way we did at Anzio, just sitting there and taking it." He wondered if she ever would be able to understand how it felt at Anzio. Probably not. Besides, he hadn't been able even to tell her he was there until after his outfit broke out of the beachhead.

"You would like Lyon," he started to write and then stopped, realizing that he was about to tell her she would like Lyon because it had streetcars, department stores, factories and a big railroad station. She would think he was going nuts. He tried again.

"You would like Lyon because it has little sidewalk cafes."

He let that stand, although he suddenly remembered he had written "the little sidewalk cafes about Algiers, about Rome, about San Marino and about Grenoble. By now, she probably thought he was fighting the war from one sidewalk cafe to another."

Describes Other Towns
He started to describe the other French towns, but realized he was thinking only in terms of comparison with Italy and Africa. Besides, he thought bitterly, he hadn't been allowed to stay in them long enough really to look around.

"No, it doesn't look like I'll be home for Christmas—this year either," he wrote, wondering if the censor would cut that out. The third Christmas, he thought. Last year, in San Pietro and the year before in Tunisia. And every fall she wrote that he guessed he'd be home this Christmas.

For a long while he sat there crosslegged on his bed listening to the sound of heavy rain. The candle burned low, but he couldn't think what else to say.

"I finally got rid of my cold," he wrote at last. "They say we will be issued winter clothes pretty soon. We are going to need them. I swamped Joe out of his sweater yesterday. He doesn't need it back at the C. P."

'I Love You'
He scratched out the initials "C. P." and wrote "Command Post" and then wondered if she understood the difference between where he was and the command post.

Suddenly he wrote quickly, "I love you," and signed the letter. It was less than one page.

WALLACE

From Page 1
growing belief in high Democratic circles that this election is a horse race. Wallace said it "won't be so awfully close" on an electoral basis, if those additional five million voters show.

The Vice President, displaced on the 1944 Democratic ticket by Senator Harry S. Truman, apparently called his press conference to announce extension to the Midwest of a one-man campaign that has no connection whatsoever with the Democratic National Committee or the Democratic speakers bureau.

He's Paying the Fare
Wallace told the committee his trips were not under committee auspices and that the committee is not putting up any money to finance them. Asked later who was paying the expenses, Harold Young, his secretary, replied: "Henry Agard Wallace."

Young said costs thus far have been "surprisingly low—most of the expenses stop when we reach a town that has asked the Vice President to speak. Generally the mayor carries us on to the next town in his own car."

On this basis, Wallace has just completed a tour of upstate New York and Pennsylvania, and is about to carry his "on his own" campaign into the Midwest. He

Germans Fleeing North in Retreat From All Greece

Rome, Oct. 6 (P).—The British in Greece advanced today toward the Isthmus of Corinth, gateway to Athens, and it appeared the Germans already had abandoned most of the Peloponnese, getting out of all of Greece as rapidly as they could.

Seizure of the fortified town of Rion, 7 miles east of the captured port of Patrai, sealed off the Gulf of Corinth at its narrow mouth.

(The Ankara radio reported Allied troops were fighting on Corfu and that troops crossing from Albania had linked up with others already engaging the enemy on the island. The Paris radio reported another landing in Albania about 5 miles from the besieged enemy supply port of Sarande.)

Deserted by their masters, "security battalions" of collaborating Greeks were reported surrendering without a fight at many points in the Peloponnese, and more than half of the peninsula apparently was firmly held by British troops and Greek patriots.

Premier George Papandreu announced that Panagiotis Kanellopoulos, minister of finance and reconstruction, had landed on the island of Kythira, "where the inhabitants gave him a heartfelt reception," then had gone on to Kalamata, at the head of the Messene Gulf, and had visited Tripoli, 60 miles southeast of Patrai, and only 75 miles southwest of Athens.

At Rion, the British turned captured guns "with good results" on the Germans attempting to reach the north shore of the Gulf of Corinth. Dozens more small craft, discovered loaded with fleeing Germans along the south shore of the gulf, were attacked by rocket-firing Hurricanes. The enemy's guns at Andirion, opposite Rion, were silent yesterday.

Patrai was captured after several days of fighting when the surrender of 1500 troops of the security battalions made the Germans' position untenable.

The Germans used the guns of their ships to hold off the lightening ring until most of the garrison of 1000 was able to embark. They did not have time to demolish the harbor facilities, and the port is in excellent condition.

Capture of the Aegean Island of Samos without casualties was announced by Greek headquarters in Cairo. Only a Fascist Italian garrison was found, the German troops already having withdrawn.

President Gratified
President Roosevelt deeply moved over the news that the British had begun the liberation of Greece, said yesterday.

"Four years is a long time to starve and die, to see children massacred, to watch villages burn to rubble and ashes. But it is not a long enough time to extinguish the clear flame of the Hellenic heritage which throughout centuries has taught the dignity of man."

"It is more than fitting, it is inevitable, that as hopeless darkness is engulfing the ideas of Nazi barbarism the clear Greek air will once more be breathed by free men without fear of oppression, and that the Acropolis, for 25 centuries a symbol of man's accomplishment in an environment of human liberty, will again be a beacon of faith for the future."

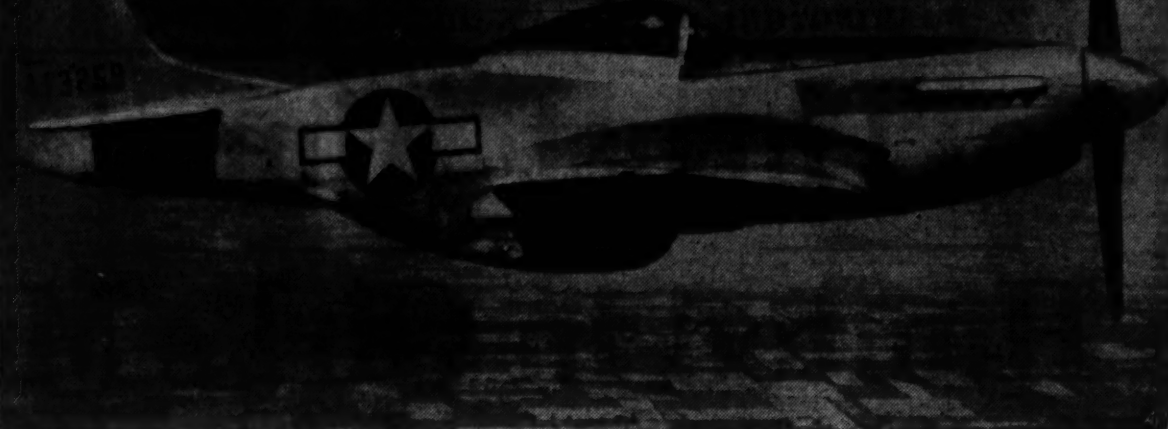
"Four years is a long time to starve and die, to see children massacred, to watch villages burn to rubble and ashes. But it is not a long enough time to extinguish the clear flame of the Hellenic heritage which throughout centuries has taught the dignity of man."

"Greek resistance has never faltered, either inside or outside the country, despite the starvation of the population, the savage destruction of Greek towns and the wanton killing of Greek hostages by the enemy."

"Your civilized world will rejoice in the expulsion of the Nazis from this cradle of our western civilization, where the presence of these modern barbarians has seemed particularly odious."

Willkie Suffering From Throat Infection
New York, Oct. 6 (P).—Wendell L. Willkie is suffering from a slight throat infection and a "slight congestion of the lungs," his physician said today, adding that a throat specialist and heart specialist had been called in. He entered a hospital September 6. He was reported "much improved" today.

Mrs. Laster Elected
Mrs. Charles Laster of Washington, was elected vice president of the Maryland and District Missionary Society of the United Lutheran Church in America at the annual convention's closing sessions yesterday in Baltimore. Mrs. Lee Fresh of Cumberland, was elected president.



NEW CANOPY ON MUSTANG—This new bubble canopy covering the cockpit of the P-51 Mustang gives fighter pilots the advantage of 360-degree vision without distortion. It is unexcelled, U. S. experts say, by any in the world.

Reds Capture Big Hungarian Rail Center

London, Oct. 6 (P).—Russian troops invading Hungary on a broad front today captured the big rail junction town of Bekescsaba, 100 miles from Budapest, and also toppled Mako, 15 miles from Szeged, Hungary's second city. Moscow announced tonight.

The Russians were 11 miles inside Hungary at Bekescsaba. Rolling across rich farmlands, the Red Army seized more than 100 towns and hamlets on a 75-mile front in a determined effort to knock out the last big Axis satellite nation.

In addition to the key towns of Mako and Bekescsaba, the Russians seized Gyula and Battonya, also road and rail towns of importance. The invasion of southeastern Hungary, which the Germans said has been under way since September 24 but just now has been announced by Moscow, was coupled with steady Russian outflanking movements in Yugoslavia south of the prewar Hungarian frontier.

Units deployed along the north bank of the Danube opposite Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, reached the Tisza River at a point 33 miles south of the Hungarian frontier with the capture of Novi Bec.

The seizure of the latter village put the Russians only 3 miles east of the west bank of Tisza River stronghold of Stari Bec on the Budapest-Nowi Sad-Belgrade trunk railway.

South of the Danube in the converging attack on the Belgrade capital the Russians, operating with Marshal Tito's Partisans, also seized more than 15 localities, including points only about 80 miles southeast of the capital.

East-Prussia Pinched
Moscow said the Partisans were locked in a fierce struggle with the Germans 37 miles south of Belgrade at the village of Topola.

At Karageorge—"Black George"—who led the Turks a century ago and founded the royal dynasty from which King Peter is descended.

Off western Estonia, Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army units invading the 1000-square-mile island of Saare (Osel), dominating the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, captured a bridgehead 25 miles long and 13½ miles deep, the bulletin announced.

In western Lithuania, the First Baltic Army smashed several miles through German lines in a big pincer movement against German East Prussia, Berlin said, using upward of 120,000 troops and hundreds of tanks.

The northern arm of the pincers was moving northwest and southwest from Siauliai, with the double aim of sealing off German troops holding the Riga corridor extending through western Latvia to East Prussia, and overwhelming Nazi garrisons guarding East Prussia's upper frontier.

Berlin told of heavy Nazi defensive battles in Poland at Serok, only 16 miles north of Warsaw at the juncture of the Bug and Narew Rivers. A Russian crossing in force anywhere along the Narew would outflank imperiled East Prussia, whose borders already have been reached on the east by the Third White Russian armies.

Berlin, Hamburg Industries Blasted by 1300 U. S. Bombers

London, Oct. 6 (P).—More than 7000 tons of explosives crashed into German war plants today as 1300 United States heavy bombers hit Berlin and Hamburg in one of the greatest mass raids of the war and 500 British Lancasters and Halifaxes struck synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr.

The bombers, escorted by 800 fighters, rained explosives on oil refineries, tank factories, aircraft engine plants and ordnance dumps. The day's operations cost 19 American bombers and 10 fighters. Our four-engine warplanes knocked down three German planes while fighter escorts bagged 17 more.

Fighters also destroyed 36 enemy seaplanes and wrecked three other enemy planes on the ground.

An Army Air Force spokesman described the attack on Berlin as the most devastating since July 21, when 1000 American heavyweights rocked the German capital.

RAF in Night Raids
The big daylight blows followed a heavy night strike by 400 RAF planes which dumped 350,000 incendiaries and many tons of high explosives, including two-ton bombs, on the industrial city and

REED

From Page 1
him 22 times a minute, and the rhythm had to be steady, day and night.

Then came the rescue party and a plane, a little L-5 liaison plane whose medical officer, Maj. Morris Kaplan of Denver, tried to parachute to the closed-in mission. But with no landing possible, the stricken man had to be taken overland to the plane.

That trip, with coolies and pack horses working desperately over the impassable terrain, took three more days. They built four bridges for their jeep and climbed a 12,000-foot pass. And then—no runway could be found for the plane. All the while, the artificial respiration went on.

So for another three days, 250 coolies labored and produced a runway. The little plane, flown by Maj. Fred G. Welsh of West Englewood, N. J., meanwhile was being remodeled to accommodate the 6-foot-4, 200-pound bulk of Lieutenant Wesselhoft. Parachutes, the fire extinguisher and all gas except enough to get them back to their India-China Wing, ATC base, were thrown out to lighten the craft. Through the blackest weather, sometimes flying no more than 15 feet above the unknown waters below, they made it.

With his left arm Maj. Welsh pumped the canvas cloth giving his passenger life, with his right hand he operated the stick and throttle. The tank was empty when they set the plane down.

Flown to Calcutta Hospital
At the base, the Air Evacuation Unit took over, and the young man was flown "over the hump" to Calcutta. For two and a half months he lay in a British hospital, in a British "lung," while a pair of Conrad of Memphis and Serg. Frederick Beecher of New Brunswick, N. J., impressed the steel-fiber respirator which was to give him home to America, alive.

There wasn't much harrowing in the way of materials, so odd parts from airplanes and jeeps had to be used in the construction bill.

Sixty-four hours 58 minutes after that "lung" was finished, at 2:25 p. m. Thursday, Lieutenant Wesselhoft was set down at the Washington National Airport Army Air Base.

With him in that ATC plane, a C-54, were the India-China division surgeon, Lieut. Col. J. A. Abbe, and Flight Nurse Lieut. Mary E. Hoadley. Lieutenant Hoadley, picked up on a stop at the Azores, had nursed infantile paralysis victim Fred Snite in Miami.

Not only was the patient improved on his arrival. He had eaten "very well," had gained weight, and when seen yesterday could stay out of his lung for 13 hours at a time, according to Walter Reed medics. He's a Harvard man, he reminded interviewers, and is now waiting to see his wife, daughter aged four, and a six-month-old son he has not yet seen.

Red Marshal Ivan Konev's Ukrainian army is using United States Army Ordnance trucks, for whose six wheels, four gears and sturdiness Red officers profess high regard. The Russians have also found army jeeps successful mud buggies in their victorious advance on Berlin.

Dr. C. P. Wiles, Former Lutheran Pastor Here, Dies

Dr. Charles P. Wiles, 74, pastor of Keller Memorial Lutheran Church, 9th and Maryland ave. ne. from 1908 to 1913, and treasurer and former president of the parish and church school board of the United Lutheran Church, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia.

Until his retirement two years ago, he was editor of Sunday School lesson materials for the church. He was a graduate of Gettysburg (Pa.) Theological Seminary; Millersville Normal School and Carthage (Ill.) College.

He pointed an advisory committee on technical industrial development for New York, and said that while New York businessmen

REED

From Page 1
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Minimum Pay Hearing Set By Senate Unit

By Ben W. Gilbert
The first round of a bitter fight to raise the statutory floor under wages from its present 40-cent-an-hour level to a higher figure was fought out in a War Labor Board hearing yesterday.

Spokesmen for the CIO Textile Workers argued that the War Labor Board should fix a 60-cent-an-hour minimum wage for the cotton textile industry—North and South—to spur production of vitally needed cotton ducks and other tenting fabrics.

Spokesman for the cotton mills asserted that granting the demand would violate the national stabilization policy. They added that any change in the statutory floor should be directed by Congress, rather than by an executive agency.

Senate Hearing Set
Second round will be fought out before a special Senate Education and Labor subcommittee headed by Claude Pepper, (D., Fla.).

Senator Pepper has scheduled hearings to consider the question of raising the 40 cents minimum to 65 cents by law starting Wednesday.

Some textile plants are now paying a minimum wages of 40 to 50 cents an hour. As a matter of general practice, the WLB has permitted wage adjustments up to a 50 cents an hour minimum.

In addition, the textile union is demanding a blanket 10 cents an hour increase.

Steel Hearing Monday
WLB held the hearing as the last of a series on questions of national stabilization policy to precede consideration of the CIO Steel Workers demand for a 17 cents an hour wage increase by the full board in executive session starting Monday.

Lou Fuller, representing New England mills, asked that any adjustment in minimum wages be applied to the entire industry whether it is authorized by statute or executive order.

Imposition of a blanket industry-wide minimum wage would have the effect of eliminating the present differential between northern and southern mills which enables the southern mills to produce at lower cost.

The textile union, while not attacking the Little Steel formula directly, contended that its members were receiving substandard pay at the outset of the war, and have trailed the rest of the Nation's workers since, with many workers leaving for higher-paying jobs.

By increasing the minimum to 60 cents an hour, Emil Rieve, president, said production will jump in the mills by the retention of skilled operators. The companies, he said, have been making "fantastic profits" and can afford the increase without price rises.

MURDER

From Page 1
told police a girl by the name of Dorothy Berrum was graduated there June 1 and had left shortly after to get a Government job in Washington. Barrett said the ring was engraved with the initials D. B.

The body was identified by Violet Compton, 1813 Massachusetts ave., a supervising officer at the Pentagon, and by Eleanor Cartwright, another resident of Maine Hall.

Police later talked to Kathleen Cosgrove and Betty Ann Gernall, both of whom had come to Washington from Chippewa Falls with Dorothy. They told police the girl had never "dated" until she came to Washington but that she had gone to several dances here at nearby Army camps and also had attended numerous USO dances.

The Cartwright girl and several other residents of Maine Hall confirmed their stories, adding that Dorothy had been very quiet and that they knew little about her or her social life.

Met at USO Dance
A few of her friends told police the girl had said yesterday she was going out in the evening with a young man she had met at a USO dance. No one had reported her missing, police said, although she failed to show up at her dormitory Thursday night or at her office yesterday morning.

Allies Smash 4 Jap Ships In New Raid

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea (Saturday), Oct. 7 (P).—In the continuing Allied air war against Japan's shipping, planes sank or damaged four ships and spread havoc among small surface craft in the Dutch East Indies Tuesday and Wednesday, headquarters announced today.

An enemy minelayer and two cargo ships were sunk in the Celebes-Amboina area.

The bag of four ocean-going ships increased the total for October in the Southwest Pacific theater to 83 sunk or damaged by planes.

Today's communiqué listed eight small surface craft sunk and 11 damaged.

In the mopup drive against bypassed Japanese, 595 more have been killed and 153 captured on New Guinea and in the Solomons, headquarters reported.

Japs Report Kita Raid
By the Associated Press
The Japanese reported yesterday that 12 Liberators had raided Kita Island in the Kuriles, 310 miles northeast of the Japanese home islands, and that two were shot down in "a fierce air battle."

There was no American confirmation.

This reported attack was the closest approach to the Japanese mainland ever made by American planes from the Kuriles.

WAR

From Page 1
northwest corner of Fort Driant, one of a belt of fortresses guarding Metz, and beat off tanks and infantry charging out of the fog from the north.

Repulse 5 Counterattacks
The British Second Army, squelching five counterblows aimed at its Dutch corridor, poured more and more troops, tanks, guns and supplies into Holland for impending battles.

Canadian units, charging behind massed flame-throwers which seared the enemy positions, crossed the Leopold Canal in force between Brugge and Eekloo, bent on wiping out 5000 Germans still dug in on the south bank of the Schelde River between Antwerp and the sea.

Driving into Holland beyond Putte, 11 miles north of Antwerp, they also were within 6 miles of cutting the only mainland road link for German gun crews holding out on the islands in the Schelde estuary which deny the Allies the use of Antwerp's harbor and docks.

The arrival of Gen. George C. Marshall after a nonstop flight from the United States added to the air of tension and expectancy gripping the 460-mile front.

For the moment, at least, the First Army front was the focal point of fighting and the twin thrusts north and south of Aachen were testing to the utmost the enemy high command's order to the troops to make every village a stronghold and every house a fortress.

Odd Array of Prisoners
The new prisoners streaming out of Hurtgen Forest included an odd assortment of poorly trained middle-aged men and young men who two weeks ago were training at a military interpreters school in Czechoslovakia, a front dispatch said.

They were far from the crack troops which the Germans hustled to the Gellienkirchen front to check the drive on the Rhine and Ruhr.

Here, on the western edge of the plain before Cologne, the Germans struck at dawn and were met head-on by Hodges' Sherman tanks.

Southeast of Ubach, almost due south of the fighting at Beggenfort, doughboys rested on their rifles while artillery and dive-bombers blasted away at a cluster of four-story concrete barracks which had been converted into a gun-bristling fortress.

It was slow, yard-by-yard fighting reminiscent of the first World War, for the Germans had dug anti-tank ditches and trenches so well-concealed that mobile guns could be whipped into them, fired and removed before counter-fire caught them.

The Germans also have massed mortars and artillery in their recently-completed earthworks, which spread back of their blasted Siegfried line fortifications all the way to the Rhine.

Weather Hampers Patton
Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army on the south was plagued by bad weather in its attempt to widen the crack in the defenses of the big French railway city of Metz.

The Americans were again beset as they withstood an all-night artillery pounding, met the dawn counterattack and the same time grappled with the garrison of Fort Driant fighting from the tunnels beneath their feet.

**LAUREL
Races**

DAILY THRU OCT. 31st

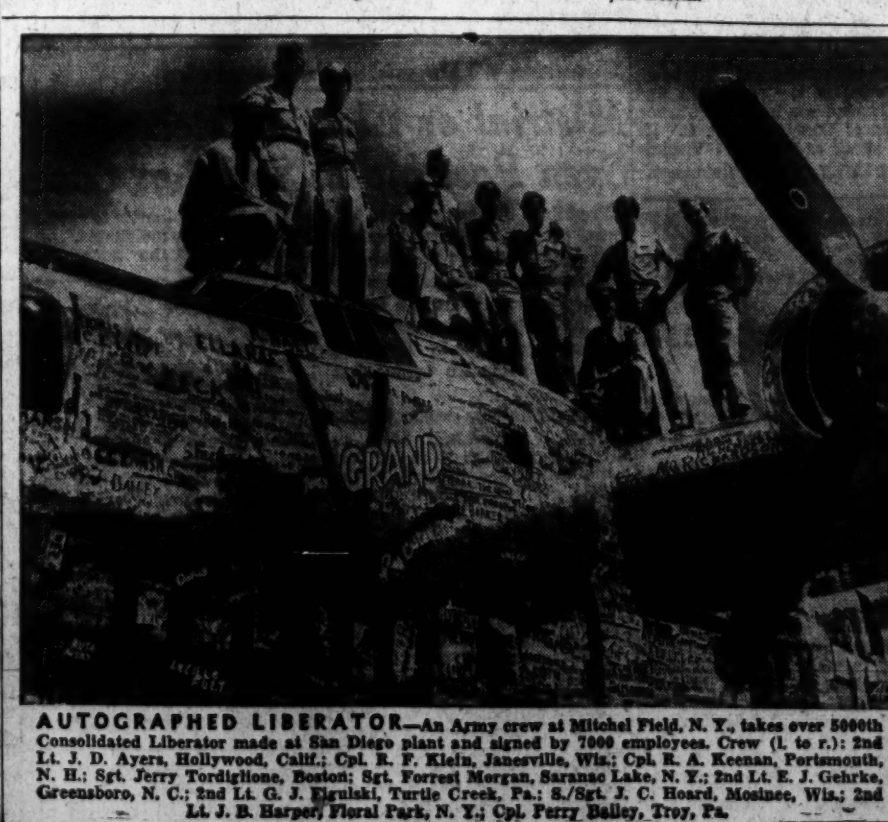
TODAY, OCTOBER 7

The
BRYAN O'HARA MEMORIAL
HANDICAP
\$15,000 Added

FIRST RACE 1:45 P. M.

DAILY DOUBLE
CLOSES 1:30 P. M.

JOINT MEETING OF
BOWIE, HAYNE & GRACE
LAUREL and PHILCO



AUTOGRAPHED LIBERATOR—An Army crew at Mitchell Field, N. Y., takes over 5000th Consolidated Liberator made at San Diego plant and signed by 7000 employees. Crew (l. to r.): 2nd Lt. J. D. Ayers, Hollywood, Calif.; Cpl. R. F. Klein, Janesville, Wis.; Cpl. R. A. Keenan, Portsmouth, N. H.; Sgt. Jerry Tordiglione, Boston; Sgt. Forrest Morgan, Saratoga Lake, N. Y.; 2nd Lt. E. J. Gehrke, Greensboro, N. C.; 2nd Lt. G. J. Elgulski, Turtle Creek, Pa.; S. Sgt. J. C. Hoard, Mosinee, Wis.; 2nd Lt. J. B. Harper, Floral Park, N. Y.; Cpl. Perry Bailey, Troy, Pa.

Second Dunkerque Battle Under Way

City's Fall Near Japs Drive To Suburbs Of Foochow

Chungking, Oct. 6 (AP)—Refugees from the second battle of Dunkerque have reached the northwest suburbs of Foochow, last Chinese-held major port on the east China coast, in their drive to forestall American landings from the Pacific, the Chinese command announced tonight. Fall of the city seemed imminent.

(CBS quoted a Berlin broadcast which said Foochow was captured and "is being furnished with a powerful defense system.")

In Kwangsi Province, the fall of Paoting appeared near. The high command yesterday admitted that contact with the defenders was broken off last Tuesday. However, the communiqué said that a lone unit in the city which started a counterattack Tuesday had made contact with reinforcements the same evening in the northeastern section.

Fall of Paoting would remove a threat to the Japanese right flank in the enemy drive against Kweilin, the Japanese, at their nearest point, are only about 25 miles from Kweilin, Maj. Gen. Chang Tung Chuen, a new army spokesman, said.

The high command admitted still another reverse—Japanese occupation last Monday of Changning, a coveted position on their left flank 37 miles south of the enemy-held Canton-Hankow junction of Hengyang.

Ill Girl, 11, Gains After Visit by Mature

Pittsburg, Oct. 6 (AP)—A hand-some former movie star made a personal appearance Thursday for an audience of just one little girl. Victor Mature, who left screen roles to join the Coast Guard, came to cheer 11-year-old Eunice Kinzer on the first day of her convalescence from a delicate brain operation.

The actor, now a chief boat-swain's mate, judged the success of his appearance on a few words from the little girl's mother: "Your visit did 'Eunice' a world of good."

"Vic" met Eunice in August while appearing with the Coast Guard recruiting show, "Tars and Spars," in Atlantic City. The cast named her the Coast Guard Mascot. The frail little girl then wore her hair in long curls that reached almost to her knees, Mature said. But she was suffering from a paralysis that confined her to a wheelchair.

Today Eunice's pretty curls are gone, but she's reported "getting along nicely" after an operation for removal of a tumor which physicians believe caused the paralysis. The last curls weren't bothering Eunice or her "date" today. Coming by overnight train from Indianapolis, Mature waited more than an hour at the hospital for permission to see the patient. Finally, wearing an antiseptic mask because he had a cold, he was permitted to enter her room. Hospital attendants and patients lined the dimly lighted corridor to watch Mature stride past.

He walked in quietly, and, leaning over, whispered: "Is Eunice Kinzer here?"

Wan Face Brightens
A smile brightened her wan face as she opened her eyes and she said slowly: "I'm glad you've come. I've been waiting a long time."

Drawing a chair close, Mature asked: "How are you, honey?" Eunice's reply was inaudible.

Then Mature teased her about a second bouquet in her room. "I'm jealous, Eunice," he said. "I think your flowers are beautiful, Vic," smiled Eunice, explaining the others were from Lou Costello and the movies, and Mrs. Costello, who introduced her and Vic in Atlantic City.

Vic presented an almost forgotten bundle of cookies, and a package of pictures of the Tars and Spars cast—"all kids she played with in Atlantic City."

The 10-minute visit passed quickly, and Eunice was unhappy to see Vic leave. He said he told her: "I'll be back in 10 days if I can make it. And if I can, I'm going to show you a moving picture of our whole performance."

A half hour later he was on his way back to Indianapolis by plane.

German Fanatics Pounded Heavily From Land and Air

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—The second battle of Dunkerque roared toward an Allied victory today as the "mercy truce" to evacuate civilians expired and British and Canadian land and air forces began pounding to bits a cornered garrison of some 17,000 German fanatics.

The merciless Allied bombardment was much like that which the Germans in June, 1940, inflicted on the shattered remnants of the British force which had tried unsuccessfully to defend northern France. But, unlike the B.E.F., the Germans have no rescue fleet to shuttle them from the wide beaches to safety. They must surrender or die.

Gird for Final Battle
The truce ended at 10 a. m. after the Germans had asked and received a four-hour extension.

Since 6 p. m. Tuesday some 19,000 civilians and several hundred wounded came out of the beleaguered port while troops on both sides girded for the final battle.

As the truce ended, the big guns ringing the town opened a thunderous barrage. They were joined by a massive fleet of Allied bombers which dumped hundreds of tons of explosives on the Nazi fanatics.

Front dispatches the German officers who negotiated the truce, commanded by a naval captain, actually preached nationalism to the British officers who received them. They boasted that Hitler's V-weapons, such as the flying bomb, would win the war. The German garrison appeared to have been injected with heavy doses of recent Nazi propaganda, which told them that if they could hold out a week or so longer a new German secret weapon would be thrown into the conflict and begin turning the tide against the Allies. One German broadcast fixed October 15 as the date.

Horse Draws Auto
In the refugee procession were men in striped trousers and bowler hats and men clad in rags. A gasless automobile filled with civilians was drawn by a horse. One man pedaled an ice cream bicycle and in the ice cream compartment was a crybaby baby.

In English towns on the Channel coast people gathered on the cliffs, peering across the water and listening intently. For years they had actually preached nationalism to the British officers who received them. They boasted that Hitler's V-weapons, such as the flying bomb, would win the war. The German garrison appeared to have been injected with heavy doses of recent Nazi propaganda, which told them that if they could hold out a week or so longer a new German secret weapon would be thrown into the conflict and begin turning the tide against the Allies. One German broadcast fixed October 15 as the date.

Central Union Mission Heads Arrive for Duty

The Rev. and Mrs. Herbert E. Eberhardt, new superintendents of the Central Union Mission, formerly of the Wheeler City Rescue Mission, Indianapolis, have arrived here and will participate in services tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the mission.

The services, second in a series leading to the mission's sixtieth anniversary celebration October 21, will be addressed by the Rev. Edward Gabler, STD, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Navy Yard Parish, and member of the mission's ministerial council.

Music will be furnished by the Misses Jeanne and Jo Anne, twin sisters from Tulsa, Okla. The Eberhardts succeed the Bennetts as mission superintendents. Mrs. Jean Bennett died in September, 1943, six years after the death of her husband, John S. Bennett. They had been associated with the mission since 1915.

Hays to Speak At Brethren Church

Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas will address rally-day services tomorrow at 11 a. m. at the Washington City Church of the Brethren, 4th st. and North Carolina ave. Dr. Warren D. Bowman, pastor, will speak at 8 p. m. on "Taking Jesus Seriously in Our Relationships With Others."

From November 1, 1940, to January 1, 1944, 8,258,800 persons entered the Army, including men inducted through Selective Service and two-thirds of the National Guard, and separations from the service totaled 1,290,085.



HELPING THE CAUSE—The Wongs, Carole, 6, and Corinne, 12, lend a hand in the campaign to salvage used household fat for the war effort. In their kitchen in New York's Chinatown they add to their store.

Bricker Flays 'Government By Secrecy'

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 6 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, assailing "Government by secrecy," declared tonight that "no one knows how deeply the President of the United States has involved us in secret agreements."

The National Administration, said the Republican candidate for Vice President, does not believe the American people are able to govern themselves.

"For 12 years," he added in a prepared text of a speech in Municipal Auditorium, released by his campaign staff, "we have been governed by secrecy, subterfuge and wilful withholding of information. Our freedom is threatened by the insidious propaganda of the Administration at Washington."

"Reason for Alarm"
While conceding the right of Government to withhold information involving military security, Bricker remarked "there is reason for alarm when Government officials secretly formulate international policy."

"No one knows," he continued, "how deeply the President of the United States has involved us in secret agreements secretly negotiated. For the most part, Casablanca, Cairo, Teheran and Quebec are only names on the map. What happened at those conferences remains for the future to reveal."

Neither our people nor their elected representatives were permitted to consider and decide their future obligations."

The international conferences on food at Hot Springs, on war refugees at Bermuda, on monetary policy at Bretton Woods and on world security at Dumbarton Oaks were described by the Ohio Governor as "star-chamber meetings about which the people of this country were given only glittering generalities."

"People's Will Thwarted"
Insisting that international and diplomatic arrangements should be made "in the light of public opinion and in response to public will," Bricker continued:

"If the nations of the world had been responsive to the enlightened will of the majority of their people, the world would be at peace. But men and groups of distorted minds, with tyranny in their hearts and ruthlessness in their souls, have driven subjugated and informed peoples to war for conquest and loot."

Citing other instances in which he said information had been withheld, Bricker asserted that the Office of Price Administration had instructed employees not to disclose OPA records, that the Treasury Department had refused information to the House Ways and Means Committee, and that the Civil Service Commission had denied a congressional committee access to personnel records.

He reiterated, too, his statement that a court-martial involving the Pearl Harbor disaster had been delayed for "political" reasons so that details would not be made public.

Silk Stockings Question of Hour Before Parliament

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—The question of the hour in the British Parliament Tuesday will be, silk stockings.

The chancellor of the exchequer was put on notice today he would be asked who has been slipping silk stockings in official pouches mailed from the office of the high commissioner in Ottawa to the department of overseas trade here. On the same day the president of the board of trade will be asked to investigate the question of silk stockings and other feminine items being sent to France when they are not available to the women of this country.

A gallery of women wearing cotton stockings, or none at all, is expected to listen to the discussion with interest.

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White House Admits Error By President

The White House announced yesterday that President Roosevelt yesterday misstated Thursday night when he said that Republican members of Congress had three million copies of a speech printed free by the Government.

In a formal retraction issued at the Executive Mansion amid a storm of protests from Congress, it was said that the President mistakenly interpolated the word "free" in reading his speech as follows:

"Citing other instances in which he said information had been withheld, Bricker asserted that the Office of Price Administration had instructed employees not to disclose OPA records, that the Treasury Department had refused information to the House Ways and Means Committee, and that the Civil Service Commission had denied a congressional committee access to personnel records."

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Postwar Peace Conversations At Dumbarton Oaks End Today

By the Associated Press
American, British and Chinese delegates put final touches on a proposed framework for a world peace organization yesterday, planning to wind up seven weeks of conferences today.

The plan agreed upon is in all essentials the one worked out by the American, British and Russian delegates, which President Roosevelt has described as representing 90 per cent agreement.

It was ascertained that the Chinese, who entered the talks after the Russian conversations were concluded, were able to complete their work in a single week because they found that their main ideas were covered in the Anglo-American-Russian draft, at least by implication.

The blueprint for a world peace agency is expected to be placed before the public early next week, with obstacles to the Administration's plans for it appearing in advance of formal publication.

Criticism by Wherry
"We have been told that the main purpose of the organization being considered at Dumbarton Oaks (where the peace planners met) is to provide for peaceful change within an ordered and peaceful society when, as a matter of fact, we are being driven into a State of war," Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) said in a statement yesterday.

He asserted also that "in order to implement the plans under discussion at Dumbarton Oaks, we are told we shall need a long and indefinite armistice period during which it will be necessary for the Congress to extend the war powers of the President and to continue the present declaration of war long into the future."

Cargo to China 23,000 Tons in Single Month

By George Connery
More than 23,000 tons of military cargo was flown over the Himalayas from India to China in one recent month, when the average for one 24-hour period was a flight every 2½ minutes, the War Department announced yesterday.

Flown in over the toughest air route in the world, the 23,000 tons was at least 20 times the figure for December, 1942—but still only enough to keep 23,000 soldiers supplied by U. S. Army standards. Destined for the American Twentieth and Fourteenth Air Forces and the Chinese armies, it was made up largely of high-octane gasoline, bombs and munitions, but there was also great variety.

In one month, in addition to its routine quota of gas drums, bombs and munitions, the China, India division carried over the mountains 100 five-ton trucks, more than 200 smaller trucks, 11 road-strappers each of 25,000 pounds, and 50 jeeps. Some of these were carried in sections and reassembled in China.

599 SORTIES FLOWN
In the Air Transport Command's most spectacular day, 599 sorties were flown and 1300 tons taken in to China. One crew chief of a C-46 Curtiss Commando set what is believed a record for the Assam wing of the division by having his plane fly 27 days in one month, the remaining four being devoted to compulsory 100-hour checks. He averaged more than two round-trips a day over the hump.

In contrast, more than four million tons of military supplies were shipped to Europe in May, in preparation for the battle of France.

"The safety record of the India-China division has shown a great improvement despite the fact the hump route is regarded as the toughest of them all," the Army said. "Washouts per thousand hours flown in the latest month were less than one-half of 1 per cent."

Communications Extended
To build up this record, weather and communications systems along the line have been extended until they are now the most elaborate of any service or commercial airline in the world.

The division has to handle more air freight. In April, 1944, in support of General Stilwell's campaign in Burma, the division carried more than 18,000 Chinese troops over the mountains, 15,000 in nine days. The transports also are used to fly strategic war materials out of China and back to the United States.

CIO Workers Cite Republican Wage Plan in Appeal

By the Associated Press
The CIO United Steel Workers cited the Republican platform's declarations on wages Thursday in arguing before the War Labor Board for a revision of the Nation's wage stabilization policy to permit a 17-cent hourly pay increase for steel workers.

Lee Pressman, counsel for the union, implying that he thought steel executives would vote for Republican nominee Thomas E. Dewey, said the Republican platform condemned wage freezes "arbitrary levels," and that Dewey in two speeches had favored upward revision of wages.

Pressman said the Administration wage policy, based on the Little Steel formula which limits wage increase to 15 per cent above January, 1941, levels, was the only Administration policy in which the steel companies have "implicit support."

The Swedish Cooperative Union which recently purchased a large fish-canning company for \$440,000, owns flour mills, bakeries, a margarine factory, a plant for producing jams and certain preserved fruits and a vegetable oil plant.

Soldier's Widow 'To Try to Get to France,' She Says

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Rose Ann Webb, 23, Lawrence shoe factory worker and widow of a soldier, disappeared yesterday, and today her mother received a postal card from her which read: "Dear family—Don't know how to say it but I'm going to try to get to France or die trying. Will turn over all the insurance of the baby. Take care of her." The card was mailed from Boston.

Mrs. Webb's husband, Pvt. William Webb of Valdosta, Ga., was killed in action in France June 9, 1943. The Webbs, who were married three years ago, have a daughter, Corinne, 2.

7 Red Cross Units to Meet In Alexandria

Representatives of seven Red Cross chapters in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia will assemble for the monthly meeting of the Potomac Area Camp and Hospital Council Service when the Alexandria chapter is host next Wednesday at the Norton Memorial Church, 218 S. Pitt st., beginning at 10:30 a. m.

It was announced by Mrs. Albert L. Miller, executive secretary of the city chapter, and Mrs. Robert O. Lord, chairman of the Alexandria Red Cross Camp and Hospital Council, that although the meetings are usually confined to the members and Red Cross field directors, the morning session until noon will be open to the public.

Mrs. Lord and her committee plan to form a citywide camp and hospital council for Alexandria immediately following the areas meeting, and numerous Alexandrians are to be enrolled. According to Mrs. Lord, in nearly all the rapidly growing camps in the vicinity, there has been little time or money for preparing rooms for rest and recreation, and in many instances there are no sections in the barracks where a day room is provided, company funds are not adequate to furnish and decorate it.

Mrs. Lord said it is hoped that various clubs and organizations in Alexandria will assume projects of that type through the channels of the camp and hospital committee.

It is customary that a plaque naming the club responsible for the decoration of a room be placed over the door, she added.

Tiger Heads Alexandria Housing Board

Alexandria Housing Board of the Potomac Area Camp and Hospital Council, Inc., is the election of Edmund F. Ticer, Jr., of 226 South Fairfax st., Alexandria, as chairman of the Alexandria Housing Authority succeeding John Barton Phillips, who has resigned, was announced yesterday by John Y. Kerr, assistant director of the commission, at its office in Cameron Valley.

Both Ticer and Phillips have been commissioners since the inception of the housing authority in 1939, and Phillips has completed a five year term as chairman which began with his appointment by former Mayor Richard L. Ruffner. An attorney in Alexandria, Phillips is a member of the three-man Alexandria Electoral Board and of the Alexandria Republican Committee.

Ticer is a former Mayor of Alexandria and is freight agent and yardmaster of the Southern Railway System. He has been vice chairman of the AHA, and is being succeeded in that position by Glenn Umar Richard of Presidential Gardens Apartments, commissioner since the authority was organized in 1939.

Mayor William T. Wilkins in filling the vacancy on the authority named Luther A. Gilliam of 2710 Ridge rd., dr., member of the real estate firm of Graham & Ogden, to serve. The other commissioners, both of whom have been reappointed by the mayor, are: Charles T. Nicholson, executive vice president of the First Federal Building & Loan Association, and V. Ward Boswell, member of the Alexandria Real Estate Board.

Methodists Plan Fellowship Supper
The "University of Life" program will continue tomorrow at Calvary Methodist Church, 1459 Columbia rd. n.w., starting with a fellowship supper at 6:30 p. m. A service of worship will follow in the sanctuary, conducted by the Rev. Orris G. Robinson, pastor. Discussion groups will meet from 8 to 8:45 p. m. Mr. Robinson will preach at 11 a. m. on "The Roots," first in a sermon series on "The Tree of Life."

Salvation Army Surgeon to Speak

Dr. William A. Noble, senior medical officer and chief surgeon of the Salvation Army's Catherine Booth Hospital at Truro, Cornwall, Southern India, and for many years palace physician to the Maharajah of Travancore, will speak at three Salvation Army services in the District of Columbia during the weekend.

He will appear today at 8 p. m. at the No. 2 Corps, 1501 7th st. n.w., tomorrow at 11 a. m. at the Temple Corps, 806 E st. n.w. and at the No. 5 Corps, 715 1 st. n.e. at 8 p. m.

Church to Honor 74 Communicants

Seventy-four communicants who have been members of Western Presbyterian Church, 1906 H st. n.w., for 25 years or more, will be honored tomorrow at 4:30 p. m. at a reception in the church hall. The Rev. C. Stewart McKennie, pastor, will bring greetings, and there will be music and refreshments.

Lutherans Continue Celebration Tomorrow

The 175th anniversary celebration of Georgetown Lutheran Church will continue tomorrow. Dr. Raymond C. Sorrick, former president of the Maryland Lutheran Synod, and pastor of the St. Luke Lutheran Church, Silver Spring, will address the Sunday School rally at 9:45 a. m. The Rev. Harold E. Beatty, pastor, will speak at 11 a. m. on "Christ's Testimony of Himself."

Board to Meet Tuesday

The official board of the St. Paul Methodist Church will meet Tuesday at 8 p. m.

NEW GOSPEL PROGRAM THE PILGRIMS' HOUR WITH CHARLES E. FULLER SUNDAYS WOL—12:00-12:30 P. M. FINE GOSPEL MUSIC

Tune In Sundays The OLD FASHIONED REVIVAL HOUR WWDC-9-10 P. M. International Gospel Broadcast Charles E. Fuller, Director

8-25'S NOSE BATTERY—Eight .50 caliber machine guns protrude from the nose of the North American B-25 Mitchell bomber, boosting its armament to 18 guns of this caliber.

Pfc. Borgstrom Glad of Chance To Head Home Roosevelt Ban Denied

The following story was written for the Associated Press by Pfc. Boyd Borgstrom upon being informed that his request for honorable discharge from the United States Marine Corps had been approved.

By PFC. Boyd Borgstrom, USMC
(Writer for the Associated Press)
Camp Lejeune, N. C., Oct. 6 (AP)—Even though I haven't been notified officially, I have been told my request for a discharge from the Marine Corps has been approved, and I sure am happy.

I'll soon be back on the farm helping mamma and dad. They need my personal attention. My dad's 25-acre farm needs a real work-out, and I am going to take care of both right away.

The Marine Corps has always been good to me and I think it's the best outfit in the world, but my first love is farming.

However, you can see I'll still be in there pitching—doing my part to help finish this war, because the sugar beets, alfalfa, grain and cattle raised on dad's farm will be a war effort contribution from the Borgstroms.

If I ever see myself far enough ahead financially I am going to specialize in raising turkeys. I know it will take more cash than I have on hand now to buy turkey brooder coops, but I'll make it.

For sections, the objections would have been expressed in advance, not after arrangements had been made.

"The President has said on three public occasions (news conferences) that he had scheduled no speaking engagements after October 5."

While Blake's statement did not finally close the door on an address by Mr. Roosevelt before a mass meeting in New York in the closing days of the campaign, it is now believed to be definitely out.

Show Picketing Planned
Boston, Oct. 6 (AP)—Organized women voters promised they'd picket the anti-Dewey musical show "Bandwagon" tonight when it makes its world premiere in Symphony Hall at a Communist rally where Earl Browder will be the featured speaker.

Angry by failure of City Censor John J. Spencer to ban the "vicious propaganda show," President Florence Birmingham of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club called on her claimed membership of 50,000 to be on hand and register their protest.

She urges all opponents of Communism to join in registering a protest against the show, a New York art dealer's contribution to the campaign of President Roosevelt.

"This invitation is extended particularly to those politicians of both parties who for years have been thundering against the evils of communism," she said.

The show was reported to be a sellout and the sponsoring Massachusetts Communist Political Association expects an audience of 2100.

OSS Employee's Ouster Held Not Linked to Article

The Office of Strategic Services said Thursday "there was no connection" between its dismissal of Alexander Barmine as a translator and his authorship of an article in the Reader's Digest entitled "The New Communist Conspiracy."

The article alleged the existence of a widespread Communist conspiracy in the United States. One step in the conspiracy, it said, "was the attempt, through the Political Action Committee of the CIO, to gain a dominating power in the Democratic Party."

Col. O. C. Boering, Jr., executive officer of the OSS, issued a statement saying: "The decision to release him was reached on September 21, before anyone concerned with making that decision had any knowledge of the article which was published on September 27."

"The letter to Mr. Barmine formally notifying him of his release was mailed the morning of the 27th before the writer of the letter or anyone concerned in Mr. Barmine's release had knowledge of the article."

Fasting Objector Back in Prison

Milan, Mich., Oct. 6 (AP)—Bishop Corbett, 35, Hoboken, N. J., conscientious objector who is in the twenty-sixth day of a hunger strike, was back at the Federal prison here today awaiting trial for deserting a work camp. Corbett was released yesterday from Bronson Hospital at Kalamazoo, where he was admitted a week ago. Dr. L. R. Banner reported Corbett in "surprisingly good condition" in spite of his month-long fast.

Worst Calamity Threatens Dutch

'Mole' Battle Yanks Dig Into Tunnels Of Ft. Driant

A Third Army Command Post before Fort Driant, France, Oct. 6 (AP)—American doughboys have dug into the first underground tunnels at the southwest corner of Fort Driant at last, and this morning those clinging to a toehold on the edge of the northwest corner threw back an ambitious two-hour counterattack.

Throughout last night, the doughboys on top of the fort at the two corners were under artillery bombardment which hit a new high for the Third Army front.

About 500 to 600 rounds crashed onto the positions, while the Germans in the underground defenses remained secure.

The artillery fire spread along much of the Third Army front. The Germans have brought up many new guns, some of railroad size, and observers report that pick and shovel gangs are digging trenches.

At intervals during the night German infantrymen crept out of the bastion to attack the Yanks on top. Each time they failed.

It was at 7:15 a. m. that the real counterattack came against the northwest corner, where in hand-to-hand fighting the Yanks are clinging to their hold on the edge. At the end it was reported that the doughboys in their foxholes at the southwest corner had really dug into the first tunnels of Fort Driant. Clark, sent out with a shrapnel wound in his left arm, said they got in yesterday and were probing around, listening to the Germans talking.

Truck Driver Held For Grand Jury in Death of Cleric

Clarence L. Hodge, Negro, 32, of 130 53d st. se., driver of the Government truck which struck and killed the Rev. Matthew Ernest Hansel, 71, retired Presbyterian minister on October 3, was held for the grand jury yesterday on a charge of negligent homicide.

One other person was injured in a streetcar-taxicab accident last night.

The Rev. Mr. Hansel, who was killed instantly by Hodge's truck, was buried yesterday afternoon. His family lives at 1744 Juniper st. nw.

Later in the day police reported that Cecilia Phillips, Negro, 26, of 418 2d st. nw., was injured when a cab driven by Elijah Childress, Negro, 31, of 706 21st st. ne., was in a collision at Georgia ave. and Kenyon st. nw. with another taxi which had just struck a Capital Transit Co. streetcar. Miss Phillips was treated at Freedmen's Hospital and held for observation. Police said the streetcar operator was William M. Shoemaker, 22, of 604 F st. nw., while the first taxi, going south on Georgia ave., was operated by Lawrence M. Pisani, 29, of 445 Manor pl. nw.

Owners Get 7 Million For Loss of Liner

The War Shipping Administration announced yesterday that it will pay the American President Lines seven million dollars for the loss of the liner President Coolidge, which was sunk by a mine in the Southwest Pacific, October 26, 1942.

One of the largest combination freight and passenger vessels flying the American flag before the war, the President Coolidge soon after Pearl Harbor was chartered by the U. S. Maritime Commission and transferred to the Navy.

Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime



U. S. Big Guns Hurling Shells Into Bologna

Rome, Oct. 6 (AP)—Big American guns began shelling the outskirts of Bologna today, front dispatches said, hurling 118 rounds into target areas behind the reinforced German lines lying between the American infantry and the city.

Fifth Army Pushes On
Rome, Oct. 6 (AP)—Pushing forward up to 3 miles through rain and mud against stout resistance by crack Nazi reinforcements, the American Fifth Army won positions 13 miles southeast of Bologna yesterday and drove to within 9 miles of the strategic Bologna-Rimini highway.

The Americans captured Loiana, a communications center on the highway from Florence 14 miles below Bologna, and cleared Munzuno, 3 miles to the west.

They made their principal advance—and closed approach to Bologna and the Bologna-Rimini road—by driving over snow-covered mountains to a point 2000 yards south of Monterenzio, a village in the muddy hills between the Imola road and route 65 leading to Bologna.

The Germans desperately and vainly poured in reinforcements of veteran Austrian and German Alpine troops.

On the right flank of the American, British forward elements pushed their way forward and dug in on Monte Cece and Monte Della Vale, approximately 15 air miles from Imola, but were driven off again.

On the west, South African troops captured Ripoli.

On the Adriatic coastal sector, Indian troops captured Vignola on high ground west of Rimini.

Fishbein Asks Fund for Army Medical Plant

Importance of a long-term "trust fund" or endowment for the Army Medical Library, giving the organization "a reasonable certainty" of its income over a definite period of time, was stressed last night by Dr. Morris Fishbein, president of the American Medical Association.

Speaking before the first general meeting of the honorary consultants to the Medical Library, Fishbein explained that future medicine "looks toward a living bibliographical force" for its inspiration and added that such a force must "have constant contact with those whom it proposes to serve."

The dinner meeting at the Hotel Statler, attended by about 100 persons, followed a day's discussion of technical problems confronting the library here and a series of talks by prominent doctors and librarians, including the Army's surgeon-general, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, and the Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish.

Present at the meeting were four former surgeons-general of the Army: Maj. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, James C. Magee, Robert U. Patterson, and Charles R. Reynolds.

Today's business meeting will include election of officers and organization of honorary consultants, representatives of the most distinguished groups in their various professions.

DIED
SHELBY HARVEY HIGDON, On Thursday, October 5, 1944, at the Montgomery County General Hospital, HARVEY HIGDON SHELBY, the beloved husband of Helen R. Crawford Shelby, Russell ave., Catonsville, Md. Funeral services on Sunday, October 8, at 2 p. m. at his late home, Russell ave. Interment Forest Oak Cemetery.

SPARROW, LEONARD KIP, On Thursday, October 5, 1944, at Loudoun Hospital, LEONARD KIP SPARROW, aged 62 years, son of the late Leonard K. Sparrow and grandson of the Rev. William Sparrow of Episcopal Seminary, On the Heights, and of the Rev. James Episcopal Church, Leesburg, Va. on Sunday, October 8, at 2 p. m., the Rev. J. M. Kelly, officiating. Interment Union Cemetery, Leesburg, Va.

STEINHAUSEN, AMELIA, At Brookland, D. C., on Thursday, October 5, 1944, AMELIA STEINHAUSEN, daughter of the late William and Marie Steinhause (nee Binzand) and aunt of the late Adolph J. Baum and of Mrs. Martha Baum and Mrs. Ottilie Pyle of 7540 North 7th st., Philadelphia, Pa. Relatives and friends are invited to funeral on Monday, October 9, at 8:30 a. m. at Resurrection Church, 149 Resurrection ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Solemn requiem mass at St. Bonaventura Church at 10 a. m. Interment Holy Redeemer Cemetery. Friends may call Sunday evening.

UNVERZAGT, KATIE LEE, Suddenly on Thursday, October 5, 1944, at 6752 N. 15th st., East Falls Church, KATIE LEE UNVERZAGT, beloved wife of Joseph E. Unverzagt and mother of William and Henry T. Unverzagt. She was also survived by her mother, Mrs. Flora B. Hiett and a brother, H. Lee Hiett. Remains resting at the Pearson Funeral Home, 4172 Washington st., Falls Church, Va. Funeral services at the Falls Church Episcopal Church on Sunday, October 8, at 2 p. m. Interment Mount Lebanon Cemetery, Winchester, Va.

78 Applications Denied
A total of 78 apartment and rooming house applications were denied yesterday by the District Commissioners, who acted upon recommendations from the health, plumbing and building departments.

The majority of the 31 apartment denials were based on failure to comply with building regulations. Out of the 47 rooming house applicants refused, 21 were disapproved by the health department, 21 by building officials and five by the plumbing department.

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"THE DRENE SHOW"
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CASUALTY

From Page 1

Oxford, N. C., died in action in England July 29. A graduate of McKinley Tech, he was in his first year at Columbus University here when he enlisted in the Canadian Air Force in August, 1941. In June of the following year he transferred to the USAAF and went overseas in June of this year. Surviving him here besides Mrs. Walp are two sisters and two brothers. Another brother, Copl. Sam Walters, is at an air base in Rome, N. Y.

Sergeant Glacken Twice Decorated
Twice decorated for bravery, Sergeant Glacken died July 9 in New Guinea, where he served with the Air Force. He was a native of Johnstown, Pa., and came to Rockville 13 years ago to work as a bricklayer. Besides his wife, he leaves a mother, five brothers and two sisters.

In Regular Army service nine years, Sergeant Hannum died in action July 15 in Myitkyina, Burma, where he had been since April. The youngest of five children, he is survived by his brothers, Leonard, Frank and Charles, all of Virginia. He had one sister, Mrs. Rachel Foster, of 1746 P st. nw.

Sergeant Hannum enlisted in the Army at Norfolk on August 26, 1935, and was stationed at Fort Davis in the Canal Zone when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He returned to the States early in 1942 and served in Louisiana and Colorado before going overseas.

Sergeant Herndon, listed by the War Department as killed in action in the Central Pacific area, had enlisted in the Army in January, 1941, and served for a short time in Hawaii. Shortly before his death, he returned his personal belongings to his family, saying he was afraid he would lose them.

A native of northern Virginia, Sergeant Herndon attended Prince Georges County schools. His brother, Bernard, serves with the Navy overseas.

Fennell in Army Before

Technician Fennell who served with a mechanized cavalry unit was killed June 29 in France. Born in Kell Station, Pa., where his father, William Fennell, resides,

he came to Washington when he was 17. He enlisted in the Army and served for three years at Fort Belvoir, Va. Upon his return to civilian life he worked as a mechanic for the Capital Transit Co. He reentered the service in February, 1942, and went to England the following August. Surviving him with his sister and father, are a brother, Donald, in naval training at Bainbridge, Md., another sister, Mrs. Edith Ellis of Cheltenham, Md., and his mother, Mrs. Fred Strong of Everett, Pa.

Corporal Dunn, killed July 6 in Italy, had been overseas 22 months and had participated in the invasion of Bizerte and the battles for Sicily and Anzio while serving with a tank destroyer outfit. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he attended school and was employed as an accountant in Baltimore prior to entering the service.

Private Ward, an infantryman, was killed July 16 in France where he had been in combat only a few weeks. Overseas since May, he was inducted into the Army in March, 1943, while employed by the Department of Justice. He was born in Savage, Md., and attended school there.

A former salesman and manager for a local automobile distributor, Private Buck died in action May 27 in Dutch New Guinea where he served with the infantry. He was born in Pittsford, N. Y., and attended high school in Adrian, Mich. His mother, Mrs. Arthur Sunderman, lives in Washington.

Private Garman, a native of Oxford, N. C., served with the infantry in France where he was killed August 10. He worked as a salesman for a nearby beverage concern before entering the Army on February 5 of this year. Among his survivors are his children, Ray, Jr., 9, now in school in North Carolina and Stella Lou, 16, at home, and a brother, Corl. Charles Garman, serving with an armored division in France.

Awalt Back on Duty

Already returned to active duty, Ensign Awalt was wounded July 16 aboard a battleship in the South Pacific. He is a native of Washington, a graduate of Western High School and the University of North Carolina where he received his

commission in the Naval Reserve. He was assigned to sea duty sometime in March of this year.

Private Oldham, wounded July 30 on Tinian where he fought with the Second Marine Division, arrived at a naval hospital in Oakland, Calif., on Labor Day, for treatment of his right eye which was paralyzed. A native of Windber, Pa., where his parents reside, he came to Washington four years ago to work as an optical lens grinder at the Navy Yard. He enlisted in the corps on December 23, 1943, and left for the Pacific in June.

Private Holt, a member of the Third Marine Division, was wounded July 27 by shrapnel in the head, shoulders, back and legs and now is in a hospital in the Hawaiian Islands, his wife said. In the Marines since November, 1942, he went overseas a year and a half ago. Prior to his enlistment he worked as a truck driver for a local construction firm.

Wounded after 72 days of front-line action as an infantryman in the Southwest Pacific, Private Asch was put out of action when mortar shell fragments struck him just above the left knee. His wife is with him now at an Army hospital in Staunton, Va., where he was transferred two weeks ago from Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco. He served as a rifleman with the Forty-first Infantry Division in New Guinea at Aitape, Toem, Wakde and Biak Atoll. He is the son of Mrs. E. H. Weber of Portland, Ore.

Private Leonard, wounded August 27 in France, had been awarded Combat Infantryman Badge a month previously while fighting in Italy. A student at Georgetown University when he entered the Army, he has been overseas for almost a year.

Leaves for Overseas

John Calhoun Ballard of 1214 Lamont st. nw., former volunteer chairman of employees relations in the records division of the Adjutant General's office, has left for overseas duty as a representative for the American Red Cross.

He recently completed a course with the Army Service Forces' special training unit at the Holabird Signal Depot in Baltimore.

Bond Booth Business Boomed When Yank Hero Stepped Up

Essie May Ulrich, volunteer worker at the War Bond Booth in Union Station, was feeling pretty blue yesterday around noon. Business during the morning had been bad. Then up stepped Lieut. Jarman G. Kennard of the Army Air Forces on his way home to Bethesda, Md., after 22 months overseas, 16 of them in a German prison camp.

"I'd like to buy some bonds," Lieutenant Kennard said modestly. Miss Ulrich said she'd be happy to oblige, and asked how many, for he had been overseas for almost a year.

After signing up for bonds that will be worth \$4700 at maturity, Lieutenant Kennard went to meet his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earle H. Kennard, and his 15-year-old brother, Paul, at 7 Locks rd., Bethesda, Md.

He will spend his 30-day furlough with his family, and then report for hospitalization, but hopes to return to active duty soon.

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I can't be a quitter!

Sometimes, I've wondered if life isn't too short to be working as hard as I do...
Sometimes, it seems that the hours are too long and the job too tough...
Sometimes, I think it's time to be thinking about a peacetime job...
... and then, something happens inside me.
Don't ask me what. It's sort of the feeling that must come over the fellow who has gotten back safely to the boat, only to see his pal still in danger of drowning. It's the same stuff that must make a soldier forget the whine of bullets when he sees his wounded buddy in trouble.
Don't get me wrong. I'm not trying to look like a hero. The heroes are the guys who hit the beaches where Nazis or Nips waited to mow them down, who set out in planes to bomb targets hundreds of miles away, who sail the seas looking for a fight.
And those are the guys I just can't let down.
Life too short to work hard? Life for them is only as long as the enemy guns miss!
Hours too long? They are fighting around the clock without whining about it!
Job too tough? They didn't think so at Tarawa, in New-mandy, at Anzio or Saipan.
Time for me to be thinking about a peacetime job? Not while my skill and my hands can help to save even one of their lives!
I'm for all the things that will give us workers the better things of life. After this war is won, I'll be in there picking for the best we can get. But, right now, Mister...
..... I can't be a quitter!

ARMY NAVY
WORKERS AT BRYANT HEATER WIN SECOND ARMY-NAVY AWARD
Men and women of The Bryant Heater Company have been presented the Star Award for the Army-Navy "E" Burgee which they earned for Excellence in War Production. This additional award marks another period of their faithful, earnest service to our fighting forces.

With the same teamwork which provided the nation with efficient, automatic gas heating equipment before the war, these men and women have set records in production and assembly of war equipment. They have helped to put American tanks and landing craft quickly and effectively into action on war fronts around the world.

In honor of these Bryant workers and those faithful, sincere Americans in other war plants throughout the Nation... Bryant Heater salutes the men and women who can't be quitters!

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Saturday, October 7, 1944

What The Robot Meant

The impact of the robot bomb on the consciousness of the people of Britain has somehow escaped the notice of the foreign correspondents, at least so far as we have noticed. Most of the emphasis is upon physical damage. Accordingly the following account, transcribed from a conversation with a British official, may give our readers some idea of the reaction to the robot bomb:

"What chiefly struck me was the way in which the robots set so many of our people thinking about the future. They were horrid things to happen, especially at a time when the mass of people felt that the end of the long, grim road was in sight, but over and above their physical unpleasantness, they had a mental and emotional effect far greater in many important ways than the blitz of 1940. I don't know and I can't say what effect they had on the great and lordly ones, but I do know that among ordinary folk they struck deep. It was very remarkable to me in those days to hear what the charlady and the taxidriver and the women in the milk shops and at the fishmongers were saying. These people felt quite imaginatively that they were being given, not only a current ordeal, but a prophetic glimpse of what the world of the future would be like if order and rule of law were not brought into human affairs. The flying bomb, or the doodle bug, was not really thought of as the culmination of the aeroplane; it was somehow looked upon as something quite new, a fresh and horrible departure in human history. It was not like being present at Bleriot's first flight across the Channel; it was much more macabre and sinister than that. If one had been a passenger in H. G. Wells' 'Time Machine,' imagine one would have felt just that queer sensation of being present at the birth of the dinosaur and the pterodactyl or some other prehistoric monster. Sometimes, watching these incredible apparitions in the sky, with their foul wings making everything vibrate around them, and with their tail of flame, it was uncannily like seeing the flight of those gigantic winged lizards which once upon a time were on this earth.

"One interesting point I noted: women particularly were very sensitive to the fact that these monsters were without pilots; that there was no man up there pitting his life and wits against other men. The very soullessness of the thing seemed to make it more hideous. They had a strange preoccupation with the obscurity of the machine: 'It seems so unnatural,' was what the charlady kept repeating. It sticks in the mind so that many people thought of these giant mechanical birds as being more foul than any man-directed machine could be. I don't know—perhaps some of the Luddites felt that way a century and more ago. But there it was: an emotion fairly new in our machine age. And, of course, their imaginations, once touched off, began to be haunted by the prospect of war of the future in which there would be a whole variety of such mechanical monstrosities. Those early scientific romances of H. G. Wells, 'The War of the Worlds' and the rest of them, appear now to be as commonplace as the timetable. I think you will readily understand that people whose minds had pondered such a prospect were more fervently resolved than ever to prevent a repetition of the curse."

Immortal Name

The invasion of the Greek mainland by Allied troops who in a short, swift thrust have captured the Port of Patras on the northernmost tip of the Peloponnese, ushers in still a new stage in the dissolution of Hitler's Balkan empire. The dwindling German garrison in the southern Balkans is now threatened on three sides. In the north, Russian armies are within sight of Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital which is astride the principal rail route between the Balkans and Central Europe. Another Russian army, linked with the forces of Marshal Tito, is approaching Nish. To the west there is the Allied force which recently effected a landing in Albania. And now the Germans face an Allied drive from the south.

The landing on the Peloponnese has a sentimental as well as a practical importance. None of the United Nations fought more bravely than Greece did, none against such hopeless odds. This little nation with an immortal name was overrun by the Nazis in the spring of 1941 after a long and successful struggle against Mussolini's Fascist armies. No United Nation has suffered more under the Nazi yoke than Greece. Now, happily, her liberation is near. For it is questionable

whether the Germans still left in Greece will try to remain there. Threatened with complete isolation from their home base through the loss of the railroads connecting Greece with Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria, their only hope of escape lies in a rapid withdrawal before the last escape corridor is closed to them by the advancing Russians. And if that is true of the Germans on the Greek mainland, it is even more true of the Germans on Crete, the Dodecanese and the Aegean Islands.

For the Greeks who for more than three long and bitter years have waited for relief from Nazi rule, the hour is full of promise. The entire civilized world will rejoice with them that their country is soon about to be free again.

Spread The Industry

The controversy between Western Senators and New England Governors over the proposed "freezing" of war plants affords an interesting preview of the scramble for industrial development that is likely to follow the war. The West is particularly apprehensive about the future of its war-born industry. Everywhere west of the Rockies there is fear that the end of the war may bring the closing of factories and a great migration of workers eastward. California, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Nevada are especially eager to keep the industrial gains they have made. So is the South, but fewer industrial gains have been made in the South, outside of Texas. The recent Senate committee report on industrialization of the West and the South reflects that point of view.

We are wholly sympathetic to the idea that further industrialization of the South and the West would be to the advantage of the Nation as a whole. There has been relatively too much concentration of industry in the area of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. We should have a better balanced economy if more of our manufactures were produced in Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, Washington and Montana. But industry does not spring up in accord with the desire for a balanced economy. It comes into being and flourishes where there are raw materials, manpower, energy, transportation and markets. The chief responsibility of government is to see that every region has an equal opportunity for development.

The Senate committee went awry at precisely this point. Instead of confining its recommendations to an evening up of privileges and advantages, such as the elimination of discriminatory freight rates, it suggested that Government-owned war plants in 11 Eastern States "be frozen for an indefinite period to secure industrial gains made in other areas during the war and to stabilize the industrial population." It is one thing to give the West and South every fair opportunity to hold and extend the gains they have made, and quite another thing to penalize or hold back the industrial East for their special benefit. Except in the weeks just before election day, Senators know well enough that no plan to knock down one part of the country for the sake of lifting another up is feasible.

We are glad to note, however, that members of the Senate are studying the subject of better distribution of industry. In some instances the war interrupted salutary decentralization trends. It brought enormous new industries to already congested areas. Certainly these factors ought to be taken into consideration in working out a reversion policy. Other things being equal, the undeveloped community seeking to preserve its war gains may reasonably be given the breaks. But talk of "freezing" all war plants in one region simply to give other regions a head start in the postwar industrial race strikes us as being a very naive variety of special pleading.

Postwar Trade

There appears to be general agreement nowadays, among politicians as well as among economists, that full employment is the indispensable foundation of our postwar hopes in the economic sphere. But there is a marked tendency among the former, if not among the latter, to look upon this as a purely domestic problem. To do so is to mistake its nature. Lauchlin Currie, deputy administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, developed this point illuminatingly in his testimony before a House subcommittee on postwar planning. "Our domestic and our foreign economic policies," he said, "are interrelated, each affecting the other, and they can only be made fully effective if they are considered as complementary."

We have full employment at the present time. One reason we have it is that we are exporting goods at the rate of about 15 billion dollars a year. Of this amount 11.5 billions are lend-lease exports which alone represent nearly four times our average total exports in prewar years and nearly 6 per cent of our present national output of goods and services. "If in the peace full employment is to be maintained," says Dr. Currie, "means must be found to fill this gap. We must look forward to a volume of exports at higher levels than we have ever had before." It seems inescapable, indeed, that we must maintain exports at something close to their wartime plane.

But foreign countries whose agriculture and industry have been disrupted or destroyed by war will be unable to make immediate payment for our exports. They will be able to buy from us only if we can make available to them long-term credits at reasonable rates of interest. At the same time, they will certainly have urgent need

of our products and particularly of our technical services. They will turn to the United States for all sorts of industrial equipment and machine tools to rebuild their own shattered plants, roads, utilities and communications. Only in this way can they begin to get back on their feet economically and once more become self-supporting. We need not be frightened by the antique bugbear that the industrialization of foreign countries will create competition harmful to our own interests. The reverse is true. Only through economic well-being abroad can we find the foreign markets for our own export trade. We can never prosper as the creditor of an impoverished world.

Nor need we fear that credits offered to other countries after this war will necessarily go the way of the loans we made after World War I. If they are made upon reasonable terms and for productive purposes, they can be made soundly and to our own advantage as well as to the advantage of the borrowers. We have a tremendous opportunity to bring about a healthy revival of international commerce. But if we are to meet this opportunity, as Dr. Currie points out, we must be prepared to take repayment in goods and services from other countries. The problem of maintaining peace will also be greatly simplified if we encourage world-wide economic development and a flourishing trade that will help each nation to attain prosperity and full employment.

For this purpose we need an international economic policy which will be the function of the agencies concerned to carry out. If there is such a policy, we don't know of it. Equal treatment on the Hull model is the dominant principle, but it looks as if we shall have to put up with exceptions to it, judging from Mr. Eden's backing for preferential ties in the development of Britain's power status. Businessmen, moreover, don't yet know whether we shall tolerate combinations for the promotion of our foreign trade. Understandings with export nations anxious to recover a footing in the world, finally, still have to be attained on a number of key goods and services with an international market. To be sure, Donald Nelson is to become a sort of traveling salesman for Uncle Sam, but whether he has any book of rules to guide him, whether he even knows who his board of directors is—these are questions the answers to which have not yet been vouchsafed.

Incubus

The political campaign has dredged up some ponderous, unsavory burdens for both major candidates. On Thursday evening President Roosevelt took the trouble to shrug Earl Browder's hand off his shoulder. "I have never sought," he said, "and I do not welcome the support of any person or group committed to communism, or fascism, or any other foreign ideology which would undermine the American system of government or the American system of free competitive enterprise and private property." This is just about as explicit as could be. Yet we doubt that Mr. Browder will grasp the delicate suggestion. He will probably go right on alienating Democrats by telling them that Mr. Roosevelt is indispensable.

Our sympathy for the President in this connection is matched by our sympathy for Governor Dewey who felt obliged some time ago to disavow the support of Gerald L. K. Smith and who has lately been burdened with indorsements from Elizabeth Dilling and George E. Deatherage, both defendants in the current sedition trials. The Governor has never, of course, sought or welcomed backing of this character—or perhaps we should say lack of it. But he is as helpless as Mr. Roosevelt when it comes to sloughing off such hangers-on.

Here, we suspect, is a real case of subversion. These people taint what they touch. And we are not at all sure that they do not do it deliberately. Maybe Mr. Browder is secretly for Dewey and Mr. Smith secretly for Roosevelt; and maybe both of them have chosen to advance their preferences by the subterfuge of pretending to approve what they actually oppose. We suggest this, of course, only as a hypothesis. It is equally possible that both of them are simply not quite bright. There is comfort in the thought, anyway, that they pretty well cancel one another out.

The candidates themselves, we think, would do well to ignore these unfortunate incubi. Neither of them can successfully make capital out of the other's burden and neither of them ought to try. On this score, it seems to us, Governor Dewey deserved the rebuke delivered by the President on Thursday, since on several occasions he has stooped to identifying Mr. Browder with Mr. Roosevelt. That was tried with remarkably small success in 1936. The American public is unlikely to be befuddled by bugbears of this sort—on either side.

THE SOLDIER TO HIS MUSE

Now, muse, though iron be the time
And sharp with muzzle-smoke the air,
Though shellfire punctuate your rhymes
With the shrill accents of despair.

Be keen to bear the silent hymn
Of hope within the walls of danger.
Beyond this bloody interim
Man's love will blossom from his anger.

Then soar on splendid, strenuous wing,
Deliver beauty out of violence,
Draw joy from womb of suffering
As once you midwifed song from silence

And striking on a lyre of steel
Be voice of those who keep us free,
Impassionate and integral
And iron as our century.

EPHIM G. FOGEL

Good Neighbors

By Virginia Prewett

Brazilian Situation

THE SCARE about a coffee shortage, quickly squashed by Brazilian assurances that a million pounds a month will be shipped to us for the rest of the year, leads directly into an extremely important phase of Brazilian-American relations as well as to the political situation inside Brazil itself.

Argentine attempts to capitalize on political babbings inside Brazil make it imperative for us to keep alert to the real facts. The Brazilian government has given convincing proof in statements and in acts that Argentine rumors of a change in Rio's foreign policy are pure moonshine. But we can expect the Buenos Aires power boys to keep on trying.

Brazil and the United States have a very close economic tie in coffee. It has been Brazil's chief export for many years. It is one of the great staples of American diet and the United States has been Brazil's biggest customer for a long time.

Since the mid-1930's the Vargas government has made great headway in developing Brazil's economy away from its extreme dependence on the coffee still, but the nation's economic stability still depends on this product. Coffee prices took a nosedive in the great depression and this helped open the way for destruction of the coffee dynasty that had been running Brazil for suit itself. The Brazilian Revolution, headed by President Vargas, was in fact directed against the politico-economic domination of the coffee barons.

Coffee prices recovered very slowly after the crash and in 1940 went into another sharp downspin when war cut off important Continental markets. Acting within inter-American agreements to work together to protect the hemisphere from war's repercussions, the United States, Brazil and other Latin American coffee producers agreed on quotas for our market. This stopped dumping and prices began to rise from the all-time low they had hit.

Coffee prices still were slightly under the average for the past 30 years when war conditions forced the United States Government to start price control. Coffee prices were frozen at the 1941 level and have stayed there.

With the past year or two a great deal of pressure has gradually been arising for an increase in the price of coffee. Coffee producers point out that production costs have gone up sharply. Foodstuffs cost more in Brazil and high wages paid in war materials production has drawn off manpower. Speculators—the old word for "profiteers"—have been having a heyday and living costs are very high.

The Vargas government has been doing a marvelous job of over-all cooperation with the United States in economic, political and military matters. When coffee producers not long ago threatened to withhold shipments, the government promised that an adequate amount would go forward during coming months.

Sao Paulo, thriving center of coffee-growing and manufacturing, has always been a hotbed of opposition to the present regime, which has shaped national policies to favor other sections of Brazil as well as that fortunate and thriving region. The coffee barons are today creating all the pressure they can against the government on coffee-price issues.

At the same time industrialists and middlemen who are getting extremely rich on the price rise are fighting every attempt to keep inflation down. The situation gives the political outs a chance to attack the government for checking inflation and for not checking it at one and the same time.

The Vargas regime has established a solid popular following precisely because its policies have favored a nation-wide general development rather than the coffee barons exclusively. But war-caused inflation is pinching the Brazilians as a whole and has set political pots boiling.

Political Fireworks

Getulio Vargas is a master of this art and is continuing to handle the situation well. The United States, meanwhile, is trying to hold the line against a dangerous inflation with political cauldrons going full blast. So far both governments have been able to work out a successful equation.

But political fireworks may pop out from time to time in Brazil as well as here. Nothing would suit Argentina's dictators better than to twist them into a weapon to disturb the Brazilian-United States relations. They will make their play for effect on our public opinion as they did when Foreign Minister Aranha resigned.

We know without any doubt now that the Argentine people are powerless in the hands of a clique who are themselves hand in glove with German industrialists and war-makers now planning to use South America as a base from which to build back a world-wide German financial network. Brazil is a key to South America, both politically and economically. For our own good, for Brazil's sake and even for the Argentine people themselves we must be on guard for our interests there.

Warsaw Tragedy

By Barnet Nover

Who Was To Blame?

WHO WAS to blame for the tragic debacle of the Polish uprising inside Warsaw?

It would be idle to pretend that we have at this time the information upon which an impartial judgment can be based. It may be years before all the facts are known.

But this is certainly clear: The Warsaw tragedy has shocked and outraged the civilized world as nothing else has in a long time.

It has resulted in a violent outburst of charges and counter-charges between the Kremlin and its stooges of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, on the one hand, and the Polish government at London, on the other. That bitter exchange (we have not heard the last of it) has shattered any possibility of a Russian-Polish rapprochement for a long time.

THE WARSAW tragedy—we would be foolish to ignore this fact—has also created deep suspicions both in Great Britain and in the United States regarding the aims of Russian policy and the means the Kremlin is employing to achieve them.

This, it need hardly be said, is an extremely dangerous development. For if anything is obvious at the present time it is that there must be complete and wholehearted cooperation among Russia, Great Britain and this country if the peace we hope to establish is not to rest on quicksand.

There has been no such cooperation on the Polish problem which, while, because of geography, more of a Russian than a British or American problem, is also, because of its importance, a problem of international concern. And it was to no small extent the lack of cooperation that doomed the Polish patriots in Warsaw to their grim fate.

ABOUT the Warsaw episode a few facts are incontrovertible. These facts are worth bearing in mind.

Before the Polish uprising in Warsaw began at the end of July the general feeling in London and Washington—and for that matter in Moscow—was that the liberation of Warsaw from the Nazi yoke was only a matter of days and at most weeks.

Thus the newspaper of August 1 reported that the "onrushing Soviet forces have smashed to within 10 miles of Warsaw." And Marshal Stalin told Premier Mikolajczyk, who was then in Moscow, that the Red army would be in the Polish capital by August 6.

Still in dispute is whether or not an appeal to the Polish patriots inside Warsaw to raise the banner of revolt was sent out over the Lublin radio—the radio controlled by the Russian-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation. But it is revealing that on August 3 the Information Bulletin of the Soviet Embassy in Washington declared in an article on "The Liberation of Poland":

"The very approach of the Red army gave impetus to the Polish people's struggle against the German occupiers. All patri-

otic, anti-Fascist and democratic elements hastened to join forces, for the Polish people have realized that the road to liberty and an independent existence lies through fierce and unrelenting struggle, that the policy of 'sitting tight' and playing a waiting game advocated by the emigre reactionaries will lead to no good."

NOW WHATEVER else they may be accused of the Polish patriots inside Warsaw certainly cannot be accused of "sitting tight." They were certainly carrying out the spirit of the Russian Embassy's (i. e. of the Kremlin's) admonition to wage a "fierce and unrelenting struggle."

It soon became apparent, however, that however fierce and unrelenting their struggle would be the Polish patriots could expect no aid from the Russians who throughout August were almost within gun range of Warsaw and by early September were established in the suburb of Praga, just across the Vistula from the heart of Warsaw.

DURING THAT month when the Red army's westward advance slowed from a tidal wave to a trickle (for reasons still difficult to fathom) the plight of the Warsaw patriots grew from bad to worse.

In answer to their frantic pleas for aid some help was sent from the west. British and American planes piloted by Polish fliers flew the great and difficult distance to Warsaw and dropped food, arms and ammunition. Many planes were lost.

The Russians, a few miles away, at first even refused to allow the planes of their allies to land on Russian-held fields. By that time General Komorowski (General Bor) the leader of the Polish patriots in Warsaw, and the Polish government in London, were being hotly denounced in Moscow for having provoked the Warsaw underground into a premature uprising.

Premature or not, the fact remains that the Warsaw underground had risen up and ordinary dictates of humanity alone demanded that whatever aid could be sent to the heroic fighters inside the Polish capital should be sent.

But it was not until the uprising had lost whatever chances of success it may have had originally and was doomed to failure that Russian aid, and then not very much of it, reached the Polish patriots.

Since such aid was sent, even if belatedly, the Russians cannot argue that they were not in a position to send it. Why did they wait so long before doing so? As to that nobody at this distance can give a positive answer. But the suspicion exists in many minds that Russia let the Warsaw uprising fail because she wanted it to fail and that she wanted it to fail because its success did not fit in with Russia's political plans.

Such a charge is so monstrous that it must be treated with great reserve. But if Russia wants the world not to believe it, she will have to answer and disprove it.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to discussion.

Insurance Case

It is surprising to learn from your editorial, Insurance Case, that you, like so many others, have voiced an opinion upon a matter so vital to the American people evidently upon the basis of the great interest shown by the "special interest" groups rather than upon a careful study of the insurance business.

The above seems apparent when you state, "we are not impressed by the complaint of the Judiciary Committee to the effect that the enactment of this legislation would withdraw from the public the protection of the antimonopoly statutes so far as insurance is concerned."

Your attention is respectfully directed to a portion of the indictment against the Southeastern Underwriters Association by the Department of Justice which has resulted in the great concern shown by the monopolies which are prevalent in the insurance business. For this reason it is understandable that they are vitally interested in the passage of such legislation which would permit them to continue practices they have enjoyed so long.

The facts as presented in the indictments were that member companies of the SEAU not only fixed the rates and agents' commissions but employed boycotts together with other types of coercion and intimidation to force nonmember companies into the conspiracy also. Companies who were not members of the SEAU were cut off from opportunities to reinsure their risks, their services and facilities disparaged, independent sales agencies who represent non-SEAU companies were punished by not being permitted to represent SEAU companies and persons purchasing insurance from non-SEAU companies were threatened with boycotts and withdrawal of all patronage.

Nowhere will you find a repudiation of the fact outlined in the indictment, but instead the answer that they were not required to conform to the standards of business conduct established by the Antitrust Acts. This, in spite of the fact that there has never been conclusive proof that Antitrust Acts did not apply to insurance or

Subdividing Germany

Mr. Winkler's articles are remarkably well informed, but it seems to me that he is not justified in pinning any hopes upon weakening Germany by geographical subdividing. It is true that parts of Germany have a history of revolts against Berlin, but those some areas will not honestly embrace separation imposed from without.

In this country there still is much sentimental feeling among Southerners for the Confederate cause. Even today a poll would probably show a substantial group who would like to see the South independent. But if the Japanese had succeeded in their dream of conquering the United States, and had then partitioned off the South as a separate nation, most assuredly we would find our Southerners in the forefront of the struggle to reunite the country.

Mr. Winkler has described the failure of the German-inspired movement for the independence of Brittany from France. The similar failure of the Rhineland movement after the last war resulted less from terrorist activities of the Germans than from the exposure of the extent to which it was stimulated by France.

Some other way of controlling Germany must be selected. Any separatist states that arise after the war will probably be mere shams. If we rely upon the genuineness of separatist sentiment among the Germans we will delude ourselves into a false sense of security.

ROBERT MANUEL
Washington, October 1.

Had there ever been a decision by the Supreme Court covering whether insurance was or was not commerce, this year the Supreme Court had down its now famous decision that insurance was "commerce."

The facts speak for themselves and it would be to the welfare of the American people if everyone, including both branches of Congress, who seem to be quite hasty in forming their opinions, would first make a study of the insurance business and learn for themselves whether the people would be better served, "subject or not subject to antitrust laws."

O. M. CANNON.
Washington, Sept. 25.

Small Nations

By Paul Winkler

Dumbarton Oaks

AN INFORMAL SURVEY of the opinions of representative experts of various European small nations on the principal issues discussed at Dumbarton Oaks reveals the following general trends:

1. It is generally agreed that no world organization can function satisfactorily unless it is based on common acceptance of a basic political philosophy, which must, of course, be the democratic one. Two chief lines of thought diverge from this idea, each presenting its own formula for the rectification of this situation.

The first calls for a world organization which should include all nations and impose upon them a democratic system. The second calls for limiting membership in the world organization to those nations which already have a common ideological basis. The criterion of agreement on fundamentals would be two-fold: (a) the existence of a democratic political regime; (b) the existence within the country being considered for admission of a certain concern for social progress.

The objection made to solution number two is, of course, the one which argues with its primary point—that the organization of the world needs to be universal and all-embracing. The answer made to this is that the existence of a world league of democratic nations would create a powerful magnetic pole for all nonmember nations. The advantages of belonging to a world organization would be so great as to persuade countries outside the group to revise their regimes in order to be able to enter it. Thus the organization would tend to become universal eventually.

Veto Power
The two schools of thought on this question may be described as interventionist and noninterventionist. The supporters of the interventionist school believe that the organization are thereby expressing their willingness to intervene in the internal affairs of other states in the interests of democracy. Those who prefer to wait before receiving members until they have themselves joined the democratic list are consequently noninterventionist. Both schools agree on one point: Once in the world league, no member should be permitted to secede.

2. The representatives of the small nations, as a rule, do not agree that it is necessary that the great powers should be granted the specific right to veto any decision to apply military sanctions to an offender.

The small nations feel, in general, that a majority decision on the application of military sanctions provides the best guarantee of security for all members of the world organization, including the great powers. Some spokesmen for small nations are satisfied with the plan to give special powers to a directing council on which the big nations will be permanently represented, providing the small ones get adequate representation through temporary members. As one diplomat of a minor state put it:

"It is quite normal that the larger nations should exercise a greater influence in the affairs of the world organization than the smaller ones—indeed, whatever the constitutional form of the organization, there is no way to prevent them from doing so. But the formula which gives certain nations a right to vote in the council and others no right whatsoever remains an unsatisfactory one. No nation can adequately represent any other in the council. A democratic solution would be to give all countries the right to contribute to decisions, even though the small nations were given fewer votes than the large ones."

Articulate Underground
Another suggestion for regulating the participation of the various nations in the affairs of the world organization is that the various countries should vote only on issues which concern their own regions of the world. This plan would automatically give the larger powers greater influence, since their interests are geographically more widespread.

On these and others matters, it is probable that there will be an increasing tendency on the part of the small countries to make their voices heard. During the period when many of their governments were in exile, they were inclined to be extremely reserved.

They were deprived of any real power of government and could neither implement any decisions they might make nor demonstrate that they possessed popular backing for their own theses. That situation is now changing. The exile governments are returning to their homelands. They are resuming the functions of administration and they are again becoming responsive to the demands of their populations. The resistance movements which have arisen in their countries have developed their own ideas of how the future should be organized and have won in combat the right to make those ideas heard.

The men who did not hesitate to fight a vindictive enemy will not be reticent about putting their views before their Allies. They represent a force greater than the ordinary potentialities of their nations and one with which the great powers will have to reckon.

By Walter Lippmann

Al Smith

THOSE WHO KNOW him best admire Al Smith the most, and all would wish if they could to perpetuate his fame. They cannot do this in the ordinary way by erecting a monument to some manifest public achievement with which his name will always be identified. For the greatness of Al Smith was that of the great performer—of the artist who acts his part, who plays his instrument, better than his audience have ever heard it done before. When the show is over, there is no record except in their own memories to prove his excellence, and only their personal testimony remains.

The stage on which he played his part was not the Nation and not the world, but the City and the State of New York. On that local stage he was, I shall always believe, the foremost master in our time of the art of popular government. He did not contend with the greatest issues of this epoch; he governed only one State of the Union during an interval in the 1920's of relative quiet and ease. But though he dealt with issues that few now remember, the way in which he dealt with them left an impress upon those who watched him and followed him that they do not forget.

WHEN WE TRY to define his peculiar distinction, we may say, I think, that he made good government popular in New York. That calls for rare gifts in any democracy. For the business of governing, when you really settle down to it, is over long stretches prosaic and tedious. To a degree which threatens the maintenance of democratic institutions, politicians who must appeal to masses of the voters make their living by talking about almost everything but the business of governing. Even in wartime most political oratory has about as much relation to the conduct of the war and the making of peace as the radio plugs for laxatives, deodorants, and hair tonics have to the news of the day.

The greatest menace to popular government lies in this sep-

Dutch Rail Strike Brings Danger of Mass Starvation

London, Oct. 6.—Five million men, women and children of Holland are threatened with starvation. The courageous strike of the Dutch railway workers called by queen Wilhelmina as part of the great Allied airborne operations in the Netherlands has deprived the Germans of vital communications, as was intended, but it has also created a grave shortage of food and fuel for civilians.

The situation between the Allied corridor and the North Sea has aroused the gravest fear that the tragic famine in Athens two years ago may have a parallel in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Utrecht and The Hague.

The people of these cities have neither bread nor meat now, according to Netherlands officials and what fuel remains is dwindling rapidly with the first harsh touch of winter not far off.

If the Dutch railway workers call off their strike, the Germans say, the food and fuel shortage will be corrected. If they return to their jobs, according to London opinion, they will probably find Gestapo execution awaiting them.

Escapes Nazi Bomb

A former Washington telephone operator, now serving in Italy with American Air Forces, recently made a return visit to her former quarters in Italy only to find the building destroyed by a Nazi bomb.

Staff Sgt. Anne L. Parks, 32, whose sister, Mrs. Clara E. James, lives at 6812 6th st. n.w., was shown in an official U. S. Army photograph with a SGT. PARKS group of other Wacs who had spent earlier days in the same building, typing to the sound of not too distant guns.

Sergeant Parks, a native of Kitty Hawk, N. C., enlisted in the Wacs in November, 1943, when she received word that her brother, Pvt. William R. Sanderlin, was taken prisoner by the Germans at Casserine Pass. Another brother, Lieut. MacDonald Sanderlin, is stationed at an Army airfield in New Mexico.

Two New Polio Cases

Two new infantile paralysis cases were reported in the District yesterday, bringing to 277 the number treated here since the outbreak of the disease on July 1. The newest victims are a 4-year-old Negro boy of the first block of K st. n.e., being treated at Children's Hospital, and an 11-year-old girl of the 4906 block of Albe-

marle st. n.w., under private care at home.

Chest Fund Luncheon

Thirty-five Washington clergymen are scheduled to attend a luncheon today at 12:30 p. m. in the Fairfax Room, Willard Hotel, sponsored by the Women's Activities Committee of the Community War Fund.

By Ed Reed



British People for Harsh Peace, Dismemberment of Germany

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 4.—British public opinion, angered by the widespread killing and destruction in southern England caused by Nazi robot bombs, is overwhelmingly in favor of enforcing harsh terms against Germany when peace comes.

If the British people have their way, the terms would consist of the following:
1. Occupy German territory with Allied troops for 10 years or more.
2. Deprive the Germans of their own arms and armed forces for the next 20 or 30 years.

3. Require Germany to make good, mainly by forced labor, the war damage she has done to other countries.
4. Execute Hitler, Himmler, Goering and other Nazi leaders.

5. Split the German homeland permanently into a number of smaller states, giving East Prussia to Poland and permanently taking over the whole of the Ruhr and Rhineland, to be made into a zone under international control.

These ideas of the British public concerning treatment of Germany were revealed in a comprehensive survey completed during the past week by the British Institute of Public Opinion, under the direction of Dr. Henry Durant.

British attitudes toward the German peace have stiffened measurably since the first part of the year. In January, 1944, a British Institute survey found only about one-third (31 per cent) in favor of destroying the German nation as a political entity in Europe, whereas a substantial majority favor this step today (56 per cent).

The results of the survey, going into many aspects of the German problem, are as follows:

1. Should Hitler, Himmler, Goering and other Nazi leaders be punished after the war?
YES 97%
NO 3%
UNCERTAIN 1%

2. If German men are going to be sent to other countries to repair damage, should they be drafted from the German population as a whole, from among German war prisoners, or only from the ranks of Nazi guilty of war crimes?
From population as a whole 41%
From war prisoners 13%
From guilty Nazis 46%

3. How long do you think it will be necessary to occupy Germany with armed forces after the war?
Always 9%
20 years 25%
10 years 25%
5 years 14%
Less than 5 years 7%
Uncertain 2%

4. Would you approve or disapprove of depriving Germany of all arms and armed forces?
YES 94%
UNCERTAIN 6%
NO 0%

5. If so, for how long?
Always 3%
20 years 25%
10 years 25%
5 years 14%
Less than 5 years 7%
Uncertain 2%

6. Would you approve or disapprove of splitting Germany permanently into a number of smaller states?
Approve 86%
Disapprove 14%
Uncertain 0%

7. Would you approve or disapprove of occupying German territory with Allied troops for 10 years or more?
Approve 85%
Disapprove 15%
Uncertain 0%

8. Would you approve or disapprove of depriving the Germans of their own arms and armed forces for the next 20 or 30 years?
Approve 85%
Disapprove 15%
Uncertain 0%

9. Would you approve or disapprove of executing Hitler, Himmler, Goering and other Nazi leaders?
Approve 97%
Disapprove 3%
Uncertain 0%

10. Which do you think is more likely to insure future peace in Europe—a hard peace in Germany, or a soft peace?
Hard peace 86%
Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

11. Which do you think is more likely to insure future peace in Europe—a hard peace in Germany, or a soft peace?
Hard peace 86%
Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

12. Which do you think is more likely to insure future peace in Europe—a hard peace in Germany, or a soft peace?
Hard peace 86%
Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

13. Which do you think is more likely to insure future peace in Europe—a hard peace in Germany, or a soft peace?
Hard peace 86%
Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

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Hard peace 86%
Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

15. Which do you think is more likely to insure future peace in Europe—a hard peace in Germany, or a soft peace?
Hard peace 86%
Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

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Hard peace 86%
Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

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Hard peace 86%
Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

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Hard peace 86%
Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

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Hard peace 86%
Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

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Hard peace 86%
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Uncertain 0%

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Hard peace 86%
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Uncertain 0%

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Uncertain 0%

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Soft peace 14%
Uncertain 0%

By Marquis Childs

Waiting At The Airport

Dallas, Tex.—GOOD AMERICANS who do what they're asked to do and stay at home miss, fortunately for them, the wild scramble for position and priority in the great travel sweepstakes which is a part of our war boom.

It seems to be even worse now than it was when vacation travel was supposedly at its height and when the great majority of servicemen's wives had settled down if only because their husbands were out of reach overseas.

I've often watched with fascination the drama of the big railroad stations, but I had never seen the scramble on the airlines. That is a cardinal mistake—to listen to the siren voice of the airlines and try to fly without a priority, or even with a low priority.

It is in the big airports, where major airlines cross, that the civilian and the soldier are stirred together in this country in which peace and prosperity and war and death are so closely interwoven. The great lottery of whether you stay on or whether you get bumped off, whether you wait or whether you pass in and out with grand indifference, continues night and day.

WE WAIT in the early hours of the morning. We wait as the night pales in the sky and as one big plane after another zooms in and then zooms out again, the roar of the motors cutting

through the cluttered, crowded waiting room.

The women, the wives with babies, show the patience of Job. They cling to the last thread of hope. Even though they're at the bottom of that frail link with the outside world—the waiting list—they stay on at the airport.

Dallas is a bad spot. So many lines converge here. A little bad weather can pile people up for an eternity of waiting. The mother with the baby with the pale yellow hair and the pale face tells me she's been sitting it out for two and a half days. She goes into town to a hotel room for a few hours of rest, and then she comes back again.

You get to feeling that way about it. You don't believe in lists and priorities any more. You think that if only you're there when the plane leaves, somehow a place will be found. The hopeful rumor persists that it has worked that way when a passenger, who probably died of old age, failed to "show."

So the mothers arrive in shifts. They know each other now; all about where their respective husbands are, and what conditions are like around this camp or that air base.

Names do move up to the top of the "nonpriority list." Then the despairing thing happens. A half dozen young men in fliers' uniforms come in with their duffles. They are self-confident, assured, on their way with the No. 1 job to do. We all know that, and yet we know, too, that those high priorities will put us down into the bottomless pit again. So our feelings are mixed.

I suppose if this were on a really efficient war basis, we wouldn't scramble the military and the civilian in this fashion.

Saturday, October 7, 1944

7

Featherweight Winter Clothes, 'No-Wrinkle' Fabrics Promised

By the Associated Press

In the postwar world you may be fighting your way through a blizzard and you may encounter a man strolling in a light-weight sweater and thin slacks.

And he may be warmer than you.

An industrial expert of the Commerce Department said today:

"The idea that clothing has to be thick and heavy to protect against the cold is gradually being disproved. It is known today that winter clothing may be of the lightest kind."

Contrary to the popular belief that the function of winter clothes is to keep the heat in and the cold out, this expert says body heat and moisture must be allowed to pass through without admitting cold.

If the moisture stays in, it condenses, "making the wearer more susceptible to illness."

The information appears in an article by Margaret E. Wambagans in the October issue of "Domestic Commerce." She says the new ideas about winter clothes open a wide field of possibilities for new fabrics.

She says, too, that developments in the synthetic fiber industry in wartime have been "well-nigh

miraculous" and that the public will have "many pleasant surprises" after the war.

Such as clothing that: Won't get dirty, or if it does, the spots can be wiped clean in a jiffy.

Won't wrinkle (imagine a shirt that won't need to be ironed after washing).

Won't be a tasty dish for moths. Won't burn. Will retain perfect pleats, even when washed.

Woman Receives Award for Research

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday presented the national achievement award to Dr. Florence B. Seibert, a biochemist of Philadelphia, in recognition of her research in the chemistry of tuberculosis.

Dr. Seibert, a luncheon guest at the White House, also has discovered a method of distilling water to eliminate bacteria-producing elements. The award was founded by Chi Omega National Sorority in 1930 and is presented to an outstanding American woman every

year. Perhaps we'd rather go on under the illusion of the unreal optimism which swept over the entire country six weeks ago.

The toddler with the pale face is still around. He and his mother have stuck it out all night. And he seems as patient as his parent, or anyway, he doesn't make any audible protest. The voice on the loudspeaker is paging passenger . . . no, it isn't any of us. We're still waiting.

The line would be clear cut. This pretense of business as usual would never be tolerated.

THE NEWSPAPERS come in the morning, finally. The headlines seem curiously unreal. They tell of reverses in China that will prolong the war for months; China, which must be supplied by plane—a difficult, painful process.

Perhaps we don't want to recognize that that news affects us all, and deeply, each and

every one of us. Perhaps we'd rather go on under the illusion of the unreal optimism which swept over the entire country six weeks ago.

The toddler with the pale face is still around. He and his mother have stuck it out all night. And he seems as patient as his parent, or anyway, he doesn't make any audible protest. The voice on the loudspeaker is paging passenger . . . no, it isn't any of us. We're still waiting.

Eastern Air Lines chooses the Curtiss Commando!

A fleet of new peacetime Curtiss Commando Silverliners will join The Great Silver Fleet, offering you faster, more luxurious transportation between 53 important cities in the United States.

The greatest recognition that an airplane can receive is its acceptance by the airlines of our country.

Today, a measure of that recognition has come to the Curtiss Commando.

The announcement of the Commando's acceptance by Eastern Air Lines is the result of the severest and most exhaustive service testing ever undergone by an airplane before its presentation to the public.

For part of the brilliant war record of Eastern Air Lines includes the operation of Curtiss Commandos for the Air Transport Command through 10 million miles of flight—the equivalent of 400 million passenger miles under the most grueling flight conditions—without a single cancellation due to weather!

The new high-speed Commandos will be among the first of the advanced type transports to enter commercial airline service, and will feature many innovations in passenger comfort and luxury.

Developed for travel and trade—proved and improved in the brutal laboratory of war—this airplane stands today as the culmination of a major effort.

LOOK TO THE SKY, AMERICA!

CURTISS
WRIGHT

Manufacturing Divisions

CURTISS-WRIGHT AIRPLANE DIVISION
WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION
CURTISS-WRIGHT PROPELLER DIVISION

★ Buy War Bonds Today ★

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Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, President and General Manager of Eastern Air Lines, discusses with G. W. Vaughan, President of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Eastern's proposed new routes. "Eastern's expansion program," Captain Rickenbacker pointed out, "will add many thousands of homecoming servicemen to our payroll at their chosen art."

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty



"If you don't mind, I'd like the small, spendthrift size!"

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

St. Louis Oct. 6.—This World Series is completely out of whack with the pre-series picture. Neither the Cardinals or the Browns are behaving as they were supposed to, and the fact is there have been some horrible miscalculations about the two clubs, thus far.

The end of three games finds the Browns out in front, two to one, which is slightly confounding to start with.

The Browns weren't supposed to be in the same class with the Cardinals, but look at 'em. The good team in the series to this point has been the Browns. The Cards, who outclassed the National League and took a team of hardened World Series campaigners into the series against the nondescript Browns, were lucky to win the one series game they now own.

It was the Cardinals who were supposed to have the pitching and the power, but thus far they've been a weak second to the Browns in those departments. Mort Cooper and Ted Wilks their two top pitchers have been licked. The only homer of the series has been hit by the Browns' George McQuinn. In three games the Cards haven't made better than a two-base hit.

It was expected that if the Browns, perchance, won a couple of ball games they would do it with the help of Vern Stephens, their top run producer, but until the third inning today, Stephens hadn't hit the ball out of the infield in the series. The fellows who have been hitting the ball for the Browns are George McQuinn, who took a .250 average into the series and Gene Moore who, at the end of the American League season had a grand batting average of .238.

All season, Manager Luke Sewell kept Moore on the bench against left-handed pitchers. He never saw left-handed pitching until he faced Max Lanier in the second game of the series. Then Moore made two of the Browns' hits. Chet Laabs, the fellow whose home runs won the pennant for the Browns, was benched today, incidentally. In the first two games he hit no home runs or anything else. He had a batting average of .000 and struck out five times, in fact.

The Browns are out in front in the series despite the fact they've made all of the five errors of the first three games, were held to two hits in the opener, and three times have been unable to punt a man from second to third with none out. That's been offset by the Browns' pitching which has held the Cardinals to two earned runs in the three games.

The Cardinals surely must have been a better ball club in the National League race than they are now displaying, or else the National League is a joke circuit. Thus far in the series, the fears of Cardinal supporters that their team would lose momentum as a result of their lazy path to the pennant in the last two months have been justified. There has been nothing very inspired about the Cardinals' play while the Browns, who had a down-to-the-wire battle for the pennant against the Yankees, are maintaining their furious pace.

Not the fact that the Browns are leading the series but the manner in which they won two of the first three, is the chief reason why the Browns could take it all. They've been the best hitting club and there is now no discernible pitching edge for the Cardinals. Dennis Galehouse, who pitched the superb first game, and Nelson Potter and Bob Muncie, who pitched the losing second game, can come back to the series any time and the Browns will have good pitching.

What the Browns have been doing in the series is characteristic of the way they won the pennant; that is, they don't quit easily. They were invited to fold at several points in the American League race, but always bounced back. In the last two series games, they've come from behind to wipe out Cardinal leads, and they won the opener with two hits in a row off Mort Cooper after being held hitless in the early innings.

Virtually all the pressure in the series is now on the Cardinals. If they don't win tomorrow's game, they may be well on their way to picking up the losers' end of the World Series checks by Sunday night. Manager Luke Sewell will have Galehouse and his slider ball to toss against the Cardinals and Mort Cooper.

For tomorrow's fourth game, Sewell will start Sig Jakucki with few qualms. Big Jakucki was one of the right-handers whose pitching got the Browns home in the last frenzied days of the pennant race. Billy Southworth will surely start Cooper with only three days rest and the Browns will be facing Harry Brecheen, a left-hander.

Football Today

Notre Dame, Southern Cal, Navy Held as Top Choices

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP).—Offering you this weekend's winners with the warning that football—and some selectors—are oval in shape and take many toped bounces (season's record, 58 winners 12 losers and five ties for a .829 average):

Notre Dame over Tulane. The Die outfit has five returning line-men and two outstanding veterans.

Navy over Penn State. The Mid-dies were defeated a week ago and Penn State won, 58 to 13, but the Nittany Lion scout reports that Navy is "too deep, even on the bench."

Southern California over California. Of their comparative scores against UCLA, the Golden Bears should win. However, the Trojans get the nod.

Second Air Force over Iowa Pre-flight. Lieut. Glenn Dobbs and his passes spell the difference.

Minnesota over Michigan. The Wolverines ought to win on a pass, a punt and a prayer. Now they lose on fumbles.

Illinois over Purdue. This could go either way and not be classed an upset. It's played on the Illinois field.

Army over Brown. The Cadets keep rolling along.

North Carolina Preflight over Duke. The Cloudbusters showed against Navy that they have adequate help for Otto Graham.

Texas Christian over Arkansas. Arkansas has the chance of being the first to score on the Horned Frogs this year.

Dartmouth over Pennsylvania. Dartmouth never has forgotten the 7-0 setback it suffered a year ago. A victory for the Quakers wouldn't surprise too much.

Ohio State over Iowa. If all the Hawkeye regulars are available the score may be closer than the Buckeye fans expect.

Georgia Tech over North Carolina. The South's best tangles with a weak North Carolina outfit.

Missouri over Kansas State. The Tigers come back after that Ohio State debacle.

Rice over Louisiana State. The Owls hope to regain prestige.

Great Lakes over Northwestern. Too much age and experience.

Wisconsin over Marquette. Earl Girard to be the big noise.

Tennessee over Mississippi. The Vols as if they were of prewar quality.

Wake Forest over Maryland. Not much question here.

Cornell over Yale. The Big Red has a good line and potent backs.

Harvard over Boston College. Its the fourth game of the season for Harvard, the first for Boston College.

Cards Bank on Brecheen in Series Today

Browns Beat Cards in 3d Game, 6 to 2

From Page 1

Cardinals as a pop-up. Moore's charge into the wall resounded like a thunderclap and the outfielder appeared groggy, but he held the ball and held Hopp on first. Moore was hurt, but he stayed in the game.

But trouble piled up for Kramer when Walker Cooper hit a solid double into center field. Only a fast retrieve by Kreevich held Hopp to third base. Now there was more conferring in the pitchers' box. Again Sewell decided against removing Kramer.

It looked like an unwise decision, with Kramer wild against Sanders, who worked him to the three-and-two count. In this crisis, though, Kramer mustered his best pitch of the ball game. He dared to curve Sanders against all pitching orthodox and struck him out with a lazy ball that wafted across the plate as the amazed Sanders kept his bat on his shoulder. Kurowski's fly to Moore ended the inning.

Kramer Seals His Victory

And in the ninth when, for the third straight inning the Cards led off with a hit—Marion's single to center, Kramer sealed his victory by striking out two of the next three batters, jamming a fast ball past Litwhiler for the game-ending out.

Wilks, the robbie sensation of the Cardinals who had won eleven straight victories in their pennant drive, didn't last out the third inning, and was the first of four Cardinal pitchers who saw action.

The Cardinals took a 1-0 lead in the first inning when Vern Stephens failed to come up with a grounder off Johnny Hopp's bat and the fleet Hopp raced into second on the error. With two out, Walker Cooper scored him with a single to center.

Wilks was wild in the second inning and filled the bases with passes before getting out of trouble by striking Kramer out and in the third he had two easy outs before the Browns suddenly got tough.

Moore touched off the Browns' uprising with a single into right field and Stephens got his first hit of the series, a single to left. McQuinn, the leading hitter of the series, pumped a single to center to tie the game up at 1-1 and Al Zarilla, a newcomer to the Browns' lineup, sliced a single to left-center for another run. Mark Christman got the third run of the inning home with a single to center.

Billy Southworth retired Wilks at this point and gave the pitching job to Fred Schmidt, who was no immediate help. He purposely passed Hayworth and with a count of 2 balls and 2 strikes on Kramer, Schmidt unloaded a wild pitch that scooped out of the dirt past Walker Cooper and Zarilla scurried home from third with the fourth run of the inning.

Hurlis 3 Hitless Frames

Schmidt reformed thereafter and hurled three hitless innings before he was relieved in the seventh by Al Jurisich, who gave up the last two Brownie runs.

Don Gutteridge, hitless in the series to this point, saluted Jurisich in the seventh with a two-bagger against the right field wall, but Kreevich popped out and Moore grounded to Sanders.

Gutteridge looked third on that last play and scored when the fourth ball to Stephens somehow eluded Walker Cooper for a passed ball despite the fact it missed the plate only by inches.

Then McQuinn applied the crusher—a fierce line drive two-bagger into right field which juggled long enough to permit the Cardinals to score all three runs from first base with the second run of the inning.

That made it 6-2, and we can report that was the final score.

V. M. I. Meets Spiders Today

Richmond, Va., Oct. 6 (AP).—The University of Richmond will try for its first Southern Conference victory of the season when the Spiders play Virginia Military Institute's Cadets at 3 p. m. here tomorrow in what may turn out to be an aerial duel between the two squads.

Coach Malcolm U. Pitt, of the University of Richmond, has indicated that he is looking forward to the contest to gauge the strength of his team and he said he considered the Cadets a stronger squad than their 7-6 loss to Catawba College last week indicated.

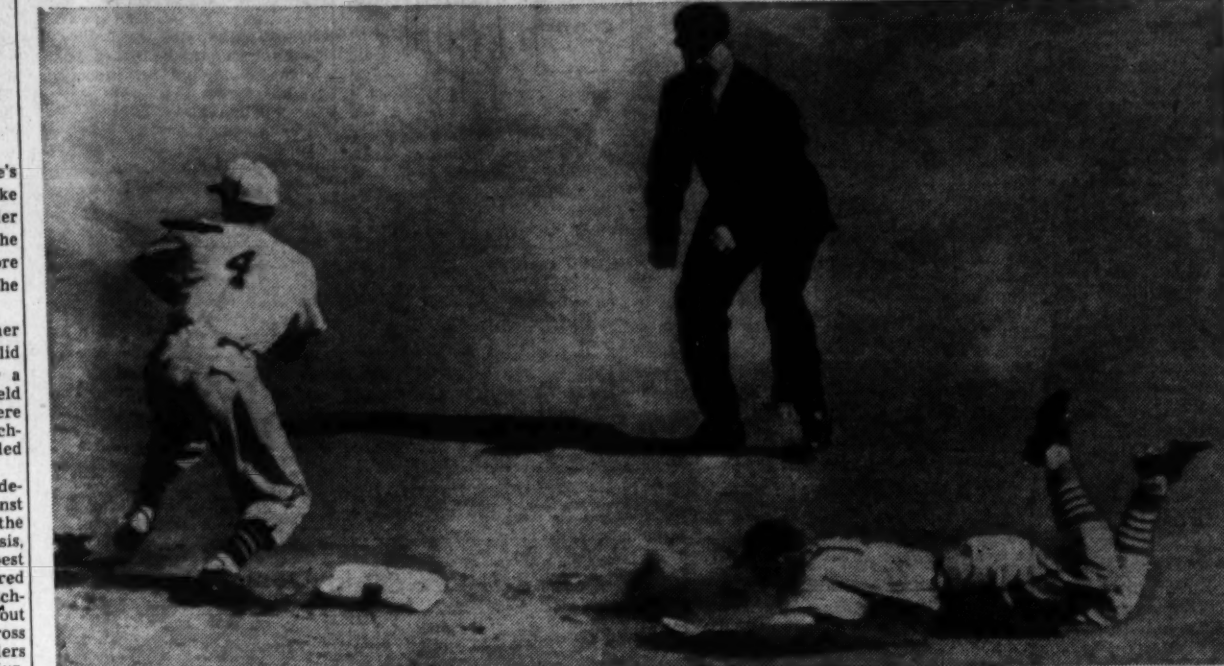
At Lexington, the Cadets went through a light practice drill today before leaving for Richmond. The Cadets' coach, Pooley Hubert, has been working his team especially hard to improve their defense against Spiker passes and he has indicated he believes the Fighting Squadron may have trouble stopping Milner, Spiker fullback, who scored three touchdowns last week against Richmond Army Air Base.

Richmond has lost the services of one of their most dependable men in Guard John Odell, who injured his ankle in practice Wednesday. Pitt, however, has George Kranitsky and John Wood, both of whom have turned in good performances in practice.

Constantino to Fight

Boston, Oct. 6 (AP).—Lulu Constantino of New York and Larry Bolvin of Providence, R. I., signed contracts today for a feather-weight fight at Mechanics Building, October 26.

Hopp Gets Tummy Full of Dirt—Cards Got It Where It Hurt



Johnny (Hippy) Hopp, fleet Cardinal centerfielder, dove head-long into second yesterday in the first inning when Brownie shortstop Vern Stephens made a two-base boot of his sharp grounder. Don Gutteridge, Brown second baseman (No. 4), waits in vain for the throw. Hopp's effort brought about the first Cardinal score when Walker Cooper followed with a line drive single to score the first run of the ball game.

Darby Delilah Wins Feature At Belmont

Belmont Park, Oct. 6 (AP).—Darby Delilah, which arrived here recommended by three straight triumphs at Detroit and finished second in her local debut, streamlined to victory in the featured Rosemere (Class D) Purse, for 3-year-old fillies, this grey afternoon.

Flying the silks of owner-breeder John W. Galbreath of Galloway, Ohio, who races in the name of the Darby Dan Farm, the daughter of Sir Gallahad 3d completed 6 furlongs of the fast main course in 1:11 4-5, scoring by a length and a half under Porter Roberts.

Lieut. Alfred Vanderbilt's stretching Fledgling could not catch the winner while beating Tommy Heard's Still Blue a half length for the place.

A crowd of 15,336 made Darby Delilah a \$5.20 favorite in the field of six.

A good start saw Darby Delilah rushing out of the gate from the outside stall. She drew into a length lead and made Augustina fold up after a half mile. Fledgling, a bit sluggish in finding her stride, challenged through the stretch to no avail. Being held safe by the game and speedy Darby Delilah, which was carrying topweight of 118 pounds. Still Blue was third throughout the dash.

The popular pilot Eddie Arcaro contributed an early highlight as he guided the grey gelding to today's daily double, which returned \$111.20.

W.-L. Defeats Western, 14-6

Arlington, Va., Oct. 6.—Washington-Lee High, striking in the second and third periods, whipped Western High of Washington, 14-6, here today in a high school football game.

The Red Raiders were the first to score. The District gridder blocked a W-L punt late in the opening period and recovered on the Little Generals' four. On the next play Gene Gould went around right end for the score. The attempt for the extra point was blocked.

W-L garnered its first six-pointer in the second after Bill Klester completed a pass for a 15-yard gain to Western's three and went over on the next play. The Generals took the lead when Bice plunged over for the extra marker. The second General marker came on a 60-yard sustained drive when Ray Leister plunged off tackle from the five. The extra point was made on a pass from Klester to Saunders.

Western's first score came on a 60-yard sustained drive when Ray Leister plunged off tackle from the five. The extra point was made on a pass from Klester to Saunders.

Washington-Lee's first score came on a 60-yard sustained drive when Ray Leister plunged off tackle from the five. The extra point was made on a pass from Klester to Saunders.

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Al Zarilla, Browns' leftfielder playing in place of Chet Laabs, scores the fourth run of the Brownies' big third inning when he dashed in from third when Card hurler Fred Schmidt committed a wild pitch. Schmidt is taking the throw from Catcher Walker Cooper, who had to chase the wild wave all the way back to the grandstand. Five straight singles in this inning, including one by Zarilla, sewed up the game for Jack Kramer and the Browns who coasted along to win, 6-2, and takes a 2-1 edge in the series.

Tars Plan Comeback Against Lions Today

Annapolis, Oct. 6 (AP).—A fighting Navy football team, hoping to jump into the winners column for the first time in the current season after its 21-14 setback by North Carolina Preflight a week ago, will take the field tomorrow approximately 17,000 fans tomorrow as the Middles entertain Penn State.

Using the same backfield that started impressively against the Cloudbusters last Saturday, Head Coach Comdr. Oscar S. Hagberg said today that his "charges were primed for the fray."

Other members of the Tar coaching staff predicted that if clear weather brightened the skies above Thompson Stadium spectators might get an opportunity to see some razzle-dazzle passing by the Navy backs.

Ralph Ellsworth who played last year for Texas in a league which places most emphasis on passing, may be in the limelight with his running-jump tosses while Little Hal Hamberg will in all probability try to hit the marks set up by Ends Leon Bramlett and Ben Martin also through the air.

The starting backfield which rolled to a first period score against the Cloudbusters and gave Navy a 7-0 lead until the middle of the second quarter will be Dick Duden at quarterback, Bob Jenkins at left halfback, Jim Pettit at right halfback and Joe Sullivan at fullback.

Alternating with this combination, Hagberg said, would be Dave Barksdale, Hamberg, Bill Barron and Al Walton with Ellsworth, Clyde Scott and Bruce Smith on deck if needed.

The probable starting line-up: Navy: Fullback—L.E. Bramlett; Quarterback—L.E. Duden; Left Halfback—L.E. Pettit; Right Halfback—L.E. Sullivan; Fullback—L.E. Barksdale; Left Tackle—L.E. Hamberg; Right Tackle—L.E. Barron; Left Guard—L.E. Walton; Right Guard—L.E. Scott; Center—L.E. Smith.

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Browns To Depend on Sig Jakucki

By Charles Dunkley

St. Louis, Oct. 6 (AP).—The triumphant St. Louis Browns, leading their National League cousins 2 to 1 in the World Series, are about convinced they are over the hump, but they're not saying so.

That spirit starts with their grinning manager, Luke Sewell, and is reflected in the last man. There was no yelping "only two more to go" when the tired, perspiring players reached their dressing room.

They took their 6-to-2 triumph as a matter of course. If they win the next two games, it will be no surprise to them.

Jakucki Ready to Go

Sewell said he would start that rugged individual, Sigmund (Jack) Jakucki, against the Redbirds' Harry Brecheen in the fourth game tomorrow. Sewell has every hope that Jakucki, to whom he refers as "Yehoodie," will duplicate the performance he displayed in handcuffing the New York Yankees in the final game of the season last Sunday.

The pitching tomato-faced 33-year-old Jakucki held the Yanks to six hits and was greatly aided in his victory by Chet Laabs' two home runs and a third by Vern Stephens. Jakucki, recruited from a Houston (Tex.) Shipyard team, smiled a smile of satisfaction over the chances of facing the Cardinals.

Sewell was pleased immensely and praised the pitching performance of 26-year-old Jack Kramer, who held the National League to seven hits and struck out 10.

"That was a great piece of pitching," Sewell commented. "A great piece of pitching. He certainly had a rough ball game." Sewell explained he walked to the mound in the eighth inning to talk with Kramer after Stan Musial and Walker Cooper hit safely simply to satisfy himself as to Kramer's condition. Kramer told his boss he wasn't tired and Red Hayworth also reported to Sewell the right-hander's control was good. Sewell left him in. "After that, there was nothing for me to do on the mound, so I went back to the bench," Sewell said.

Cardinals Gloomy

The Browns' pilot said that Kramer, who finished the year with a record of 17-13, had pitched splendidly for the last two months.

Defending the errors by Stephens and Don Gutteridge which paved the way for the Cardinals' two scores, Sewell said, "Errors always come along. That's part of the game. I hate to see them come, but you just can't help it sometimes."

Kramer said he had an excellent assortment of curves. But he didn't know until he was told that he struck out 10 of his opponents.

A gloomy atmosphere pervaded the dressing room of the Cardinals.

"I'll send Brecheen to the hill tomorrow," Manager Billy Southworth said. "If we get those long hits in the right place, we'll go places. Pitching has dominated the series so far."

Ted Wilks said the Brownie blows he yielded were made off "good pitches."

"My control was O. K. If I had it to do again, I'd throw them in the same spots."

Stan Musial, Cardinal power hitter, said Kramer had a lot of stuff. "He made us hit at the bad ones," he shrugged.

Fairfax Whips Mt. Vernon, 28-0

Fairfax, Va., Oct. 6.—Fairfax High School's gridders administered a 28-0 licking to Mount Vernon High here today. The locals were led to victory by Allen Cummings who counted two of the touchdowns and booted 2 extra points.

World Series Facts and Figures

By the Associated Press

STANDING: ST. LOUIS 2, BROWNS 1. FIRST GAME: BROWNS 2, ST. LOUIS 1. SECOND GAME: BROWNS 6, ST. LOUIS 2. THIRD GAME: BROWNS 2, ST. LOUIS 1.

ST. LOUIS: Manager (H. C. Hunter), 1st base (D. E. McQuinn), 2nd base (D. E. McQuinn), 3rd base (D. E. McQuinn), shortstop (D. E. McQuinn), center field (D. E. McQuinn), left field (D. E. McQuinn), right field (D. E. McQuinn), pitcher (D. E. McQuinn), catcher (D. E. McQuinn).

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Woman Explored Trails Where Yanks Now Fight



MRS. AVA HAMILTON SINGER
... went to earth's ends

By Genevieve Reynolds
A little Southern girl gazed longingly over the high walls of a French convent. "If ever I get beyond these walls," she vowed, "I am going to the ends of the earth." That promise she kept.

So when most people were just dreaming of faraway places, Mrs. Ava Hamilton Singer was exploring and photographing unknown spots . . . Bougainville Islands, Rabaul, parts of New Guinea, New Britain, Central Africa. As these names flash across the headlines, they mean little to the reader. Not so, with this brown-eyed, blonde-haired woman. She knows them inch by inch.

She possessed the only photographs of Rabaul—important Japanese Naval Base—as well as numerous strategic spots in the Southwest Pacific. These are being used by the Army and Navy. When she was photographing harbors and terrain little did she think that it would be of great military value to the United States in time of war. To her it was adventure.

Williams-Wilson Nuptials Read In Connecticut

In the chapel of Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., yesterday Miss Charlotte K. Wilson was married to Wing Comdr. Richard Williams, RAF, son of E. Conway Williams and the late Mrs. Williams, Chesham-Bois, Buckinghamshire, England.

Bride is daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Albert J. M. Wilson, Greenwich. Her father officiated at the noon service and she was given in marriage by her mother. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bridegroom's sister-in-law, Mrs. Alec E. Ullman, who was matron of honor for the bride. Mr. Ullman served as best man.

After a wedding trip the couple will reside in Washington, where the bridegroom is stationed with the Royal Air Force delegation. Bride was graduated from Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, King County, British Columbia, England, and was commissioned in 1938.

Szalapka-Wodtke

Mrs. Dorothy Janssen Wodtke and Maj. Stephen S. Szalapka, AUS, were married yesterday in Alexandria. Bride is daughter of Mr. August Janssen and the late Mr. Janssen, New York.

Major Szalapka is a graduate of the college and law school of University of Pennsylvania. He served in World War I and is now on leave of absence from law firm of Harper, Szalapka and Harper, Paris, France. Major Szalapka is a past commander of the Department of France, American Legion, and a knight of the Legion of Honor.

The couple will reside at Wellington Villa, Alexandria.



MARINE OFFICER'S BRIDE IS
Mrs. Robert Wilkin Blake, before her marriage Miss Vera Denton Diehl. Ceremony was performed in Wilmington, N. C.

Tri-Deltas Plan Musical

Washington Alliance of Delta Delta Delta will hold its first meeting of the season Monday, at 8 p. m., home of Mrs. Ronald A. Cox, 1779 Massachusetts ave. nw. An informal musical hour of symphonic recordings, with comments by Mrs. Hans A. Klagsbrunn of the National Symphony Women's Committee, is planned.

Hostesses will be members of the executive board, including Mrs. James S. Williams, Mrs. Raymond Welch, Mrs. Marc C. Phillips, Mrs. Harry T. Healy, Miss Henrietta Bowne and Miss Alice Walker. Tri Deltas interested in attending may call Mrs. Welch, EMerson 9431, or Mrs. Healy, TEmple 7909.

Chanita Club Sets Membership Party

Chanita Club of the Pioneer Women's Organization will begin the season's work with a membership party Tuesday, 8 p. m., Hamilton Hotel.

Mrs. M. Golden, president, will be assisted by the arrangements committee, Mrs. Louis Park, Mrs. Bernard Kats and Mrs. Harry Grossman. Mrs. Manuel Schneider of Baltimore, will address the group.



Junior Leaguers Off to New York for Meeting

Presiding over the annual fall meeting of officers and directors of Association of Junior Leagues, opening Monday in New York, will be Washington's Miss Cecil Lester Jones, recently elected president.

Leading figures in the association are gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria for the series of conferences scheduled from Monday through Friday. Delegates will be concerned with Junior Leagues' postwar plans and the future role of volunteer workers.

Represents Local Chapter

Nine regional directors will represent the 156 Junior Leagues located in United States, Canada, Mexico City and Honolulu. Local chapter will have as representative, Mrs. George T. Bell, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., director of Region 3.

In commenting on plans for the meeting, Miss Jones recently pointed out, "Undoubtedly reports from the leagues of their activities and plans will show an increase in programs directed toward postwar reconstruction. For some time leagues have been giving cooperation locally to information centers for families of servicemen and industrial workers. Increasing numbers of volunteers are seeking for peace-time programs, the leagues will remember at all times that their present war services cannot be relaxed."

Will Make Up Own Minds

From Mrs. Winthrop Pennock, head of the league's professional staff, comes a resume of what her division plans to accomplish at the conference. "The association expects to intensify its broad, long-time education and volunteer service activities. We have no one single postwar program beyond this. All leagues are participating, each in its own way and each in its own community, with many different agencies needed."

"We do not wish to superimpose a plan which they must all follow. What is needed in Boston may have no place or appeal in Winnipeg or Dallas. We leave it to the various leagues to plan their own programs, confident in their ability to find the right activity. That's what 43 years of training and experience has taught them to do. This week we shall try to catch up with them and pass on their ideas to other leagues."

The Gentler Sex

By Melvina Lindsay

Doing His Bit

She—I never heard of anything so disgraceful in wartime! Hand painted neckties for men! And hand tooled leather billfolds!

He—Wait a minute! A man's got to keep up his morale—at a time like this.

She—But—but a \$10 necktie! He—But what about a dog collar necklace that gives you "that important stop-look"—for \$5?

She—That's different. Women are supposed to—

He—Radiate that sumptuous air of wellbred elegance through a \$2500 natural wild mink? Or "carry about an aura of mystery and romance that only the new Secret Sin perfume at \$85 an ounce can create?"

She—You're just being silly. As a matter of fact, I think the women at home should dress up as much as possible in wartime. I think the men who are away want to think of us here as looking our best.

He—You're exactly right! And I don't think the men at home should let down our brave women on the fighting fronts.

She—WHAT WOMEN? He—Why, all those gallant women in uniform, the Army nurses, the Red Cross workers, the Wacs, the women Marines who are going to the Pacific, the combat correspondents—

She—What WOMAN do you know at the front? He—I'm just speaking of service women in general. Now those women who are away facing discomfort in the war zones certainly wouldn't want to think of us men at home as going around with baggy trousers and dandruff on your coat collars. No, indeed! Why, they'd want us to be right up on our toes with that well-tailored poise that denotes success, with those personal appointments that mark the gentleman with that air of self-confidence that only perfect grooming can assure with—

She—Are you crazy? He—Not at all. You see, men are just waking up to the fact that women had the right idea when

they started being fabulous and glamorous to win the war.

She—You can make all the fun you want to, but if somebody didn't keep up morale—

He—Exactly! It's a fine thing. But I don't see why the men should not help out. You know what I'd like to have? A real silk lounge robe!

She—But—but even if you could get it, the price would be exorbitant.

He—Yes, but I think I ought to pamper myself a little after all I've been through.

She—You're just being smart.

He—Oh no! You see we men have had a hard time in this war. No gasoline, no beefsteak, no decent garters. Look at what we've had to put up with for office help! We've had to ride buses, carry home the groceries, mow our yards, wear rayon socks. A lot of us are just ready to do something for our morale. I tell you, we owe something to ourselves.

She—Are you sick or something? He—Not at all! You know what I'd like? A mahogany humidifier. Another thing I'm crazy to have is some of those fancy hunting jackets with all the pockets. And I've just about decided this fall to have some custom-made shirts. You know, with the monogram. They do a lot for your morale.

She—You're just making fun of me—with my clip and earrings. He—Oh no, not at all. Anyway we might as well spend it. The Government'll take it all in taxes. She—I never heard you talk like that before. It doesn't sound very patriotic.

He—Beg pardon. What I really meant to say was it's our duty to keep up business as usual. Besides, things might get a lot higher if we don't buy now. Especially diamonds. You know diamonds are always a good investment. By the way, speaking of diamonds, I saw a knockout of a diamond case in a jewelry store window. It had a little diamond monogram.

She—I'm going to call the doctor—RIGHT NOW!

Justice Reed, Wife, Back At Mayflower

Justice and Mrs. Stanley Reed, who spent the summer in the North, are back again and have reopened their apartment at the Mayflower.

The Ambassador of Ecuador and Senora de Plaza are the guests in the apartment. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Cafritz will entertain at a cocktail party on Sunday afternoon, October 15.

The British Minister and Mrs. Harold Butler have issued invitations for a cocktail party on Wednesday, October 11 at their home on Woodland Drive.

Maj. Gen. Louis McCarty Little, USMC, and Mrs. Little have gone to New York to spend several days and are stopping at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Thomas Leiter is at the Ritz-Carlton in New York for a brief stay.

Mrs. Eric Johnston of Spokane, Wash., has arrived in Washington and has joined Mr. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at the Mayflower.

Lieut. (j. g.) Robert W. Hurley, USN, Mrs. Hurley and their son, Warren, Key West, Fla., are spending a few days with Lieutenant Hurley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hurley, at their home on Ellsworth dr., Silver Spring, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Weil, Memphis, Tenn., will spend the weekend with Mr. Weil's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Weil, at the Shoreham.

Miss Tina Mae Wolberg is in Roanoke, Va., where she is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Levin.

Camp Fire Girls Launch 4th Annual Doughnut Drive

Camp Fire Girls fourth annual doughnut drive will open today. A feature of this year's drive will be the delivery of doughnuts to the USO and other service organizations. Last year more than 4000 doughnuts were supplied to the Stage Door Canteen in two weeks.

Anyone wishing to make such a gift may contact headquarters at 1101 Vermont ave. nw., or phone NA 7057. Proceeds will go into the campaign fund for the girls in this area.

Delivery dates for the District will be October 21, 28 and November 4. All orders should be given no later than Thursday for delivery on the following Saturday. Mrs. Harriett Bolljahn is chairman of the District committee; Mrs. Reynolds A. Lee, Montgomery County, and Mrs. Elsa Paley in Virginia.

Mary Hawthorn's Mail

appears every day except Saturday on the Woman's pages. Read it tomorrow in Section IV.

'After Six' Party Given By Proutys

Prominent on yesterday's party docket was the cocktail fete at which Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Prouty, Jr., entertained in their Dorchester apartment.

Among those dropping by for the informal "after 6" party were several ranking Army and Navy officers of both American and British staffs. Included were Rear Admiral and Mrs. William Standley, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Lawrence Kuter, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. J. L. Loutzenheiser, Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Col. and Mrs. Elaine Lay, Col. Pierre-point Hamilton Morgan, Col. and Mrs. Bradley Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Warner, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Poore.

Also there were Mme. A. Bredo Stabell, wife of the First Secretary, Norwegian Embassy; Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Arnet, Lieut. Col. Robert Laylan, Comdr. Kenneth Downey, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Watson, Capt. Harold Streight, Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey Burton, Comdr. Henri Pacteau, French Naval Mission; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Stoford and Lieut. Elizabeth Brown, USNR.

Among others there were Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sherwood, Miss Susan Rosenberg, Countess B. Russell Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Henri L. Claudel, Mr. and Mrs. Buddington Merrill, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. Clifford Gayley, Mrs. Ruth Dove and daughter, Miss Ruth Dove, Miss Meredith Howard, Mrs. Thomas Clagett Leiter and Mrs. Noel L. Eridge.

In addition, there were Mr. and Mrs. Neville Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Chevalerie, Mrs. Dorothy Bates, Miss Elizabeth Burton and several others.

Iceland Envoy Fetes Nephew And His Bride

The Minister of Iceland and Mme. Thors entertained at dinner last evening at the Mayflower for the Minister's nephew, Olafur Hallgrimsson, and his bride, the former Miss Thorunn Jenson, whose marriage took place at 6 o'clock yesterday in the Church of the Reformation.

The Rev. Dr. O. Blackwelder officiated at the ceremony which was attended by the Minister and Mme. Thors and a group of Icelandic friends and relatives. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gudmundur Jenson of Reykjavik, Iceland. She studied at the junior college there and attended the Edgewater Park School, Briarcliffe Manor, N. Y. Mr. Hallgrimsson is a graduate of the College of Reykjavik and received his B. S. degree at the University of Maryland on September 28. He is the son of Gudmundur Jenson.

Guests at the wedding and the dinner included the Iceland Consul in New York, Olafur Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Fridthjofur Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Peter O. Johnson, the latter a sister of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmar Bjornsson, Mr. and Mrs. Bjarni Bjornsson, Mr. and Mrs. Grettir Eggertsson, Ottar Moller, Jon Guðrúnsson, director of the Iceland Steamship Co.; all of New York.

The First Secretary of the Icelandic Legation and Magnus Magnusson and the Attache of the Legation and Mrs. Asgerstrom were in the company, which also included Gardar Gilsson, Miss Eira Bjarnadottir and the three children of the Minister and Mme. Thors, Miss Margaret, and Ingolfur and Thor Thors, Jr.

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Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

Joseph Cotten Visits Old Stamping-Ground; Notes of the Theater

THE STANDING-ROOM AUDIENCE in attendance at Loew's Palace Theater at approximately 2:15 Thursday afternoon was treated to one of those surprises that come along occasionally to add a fillip to theatergoing.

As "Since You Went Away" faded off the screen, Joseph Cotten walked out into the spotlight on the stage for a brief and practically unheralded and unsung "personal appearance." Since he had been before them for an hour or so in one of the most important roles in the picture, the audience could hardly believe its eyes. I dare say Mr. Cotten experienced some difficulty in believing all the applause he received.

As I think has been intimated here once or twice before, Cotten is making an unaccustomed whirl around the bigger circle of picture houses in the interests of the Red Cross blood bank. His appeal for donors, incidentally, is meeting with heartening success.

Immediately preceding his appearance at the Palace, the drama desks had lunched with Mr. Cotten at the Willard, with Carter Barron as host, and had found him perhaps the most congenial soul that has ever straggled in from Hollywood. I say "straggled in" because that, to all intents and purposes, is the way Joe got here, without benefit of preliminary ballyhoo or cymbal-whanging of any sort.

His tour, one gathers, has been just a shade hectic. The other night in Baltimore, for example, he put on a "swing shift" show for warworkers at 3 a. m., in Loew's Century Theater. It was one of the thrills of his life, not untinged by elements of disappointment and implications of personal failure.

"With all that enthusiasm," he was saying, "I couldn't understand why there were so few blood pledges. Then I learned that these overworked and sleep-deprived workers, in addition to working their heads off for the war effort, were regular blood donors, some of whom had contributed as many as seven times. That's the sort of patriotic devotion that pulls you up short for a bit of serious thinking."

Only a few nights ago, the keenly alive and amusing Mr. Cotten had been on the air with Frank Sinatra. That was something, to hear him tell it. Like all the rest of us, he is baffled by the Sinatra power to paralyze the bobby-sox trade. But there it is. "In an effort to minimize participation," he explained, "the broadcasting studios now are issuing the bulk of their tickets to servicemen. Strange how few servicemen there were in the audience the other night and how many of the adolescent shock troops. There'll come a time, if we don't watch out, when some major will stand up on his hind legs and shout to the citizenry that 'our teen-age daughters must not be bought for a ticket to Frank Sinatra.'" Could happen.

This Joseph Cotten, in case you have forgotten, is a native of Petersburg, Va., who came to Washington not too many years back to receive his first coaching in the art of Theatricals at the old Hickman Academy. One of his avowed purposes was to lose his Southern accent. "I might almost as well have gone to Atlanta," he said. "You Went Away," there will be coming along his next picture, "I'll Be Seeing You," in which he plays opposite Ginger Rogers. As soon as he gets back to the Coast, there will be another one awaiting his presence on the sound stages. And he wouldn't mind another go at a stage play—especially if it could be something like "The Philadelphia Story," or even any of the various things he did with Orson Welles and the Mercury Players. Busy and buoyant fellow, this Joe Cotten. Not to say sturdy.

On the Horizon
I'll quote you the first paragraph at this point, with more to come later: "Dear Nelson—As you know, an

important theatrical event impends in your fair city—the production of a new play involving the collaboration of two of the most distinguished writing talents in this country, John P. Marquand, perhaps the most popular of our novelists, and that master theatrical craftsman, George S. Kaufman. I refer, of course, to 'The Late George Apley,' which the irrepressible Max Gordon is sending to the National for the week of October 23."

That, as I say, is only the first paragraph of the letter from that veteran stentor of the better things of the theater, John Peter Toohey. I wish it had included the fact that Leo G. Carroll, one of the most competent of our contemporary actors, will be seen in the title role. We'll try to get that information to you reasonably soon!

The Foreign Language Cinema will resume its Saturday presentations in Pierce Hall, 15th and Harvard sts., tonight with "Secreto del Sacerdote." For the current series only Spanish language films will be shown. The opening subject is of Mexican origin.

Season tickets for the thirteenth series of attractions for juvenile audiences, sponsored by the Children's Museum of Washington, are now on sale. The season will open Saturday morning, November 11, at the National Theater, 10:30 a. m., with the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater of New York production of "Old King Cole and His Fiddlers Three." Six offerings, as usual, will comprise the season.

Look at the Thermometer Note
Anybody wanna buy a vest?

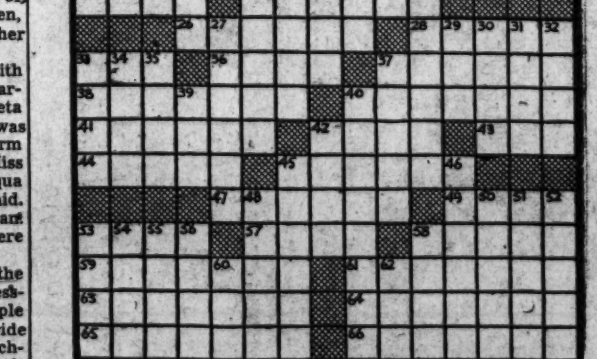
Maj. J. P. Clark
Of Falls Church in Philippine Drive

Among the picked American troops now driving toward the Philippines is Maj. J. P. Clark of Falls Church, Va., an Associated Press dispatch from Morotai Island said Thursday.

Maj. Clark is with the first Americans to stand poised within 300 miles of the Philippines since General MacArthur started the long road back. A veteran of the Owen Stanley and Buna, an officer who fought the length of New Guinea, Maj. Clark was among the first to reach the new position, the northernmost point on Morotai.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle

By Louis Shields



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Tax Chief Denies Agent Depreciated Worker's Pay

By the Associated Press
Joseph D. Numan, Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Thursday denied that a Treasury agent had entered the plant of the Lincoln Electric Co. at Cleveland and had announced that a man who worked with his hands should not be paid as much as \$5000 a year.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in his radio address Tuesday night from Albany related such an incident.

Numan issued a statement saying "the Treasury Department has never had any such rule."

He said that evidently James F. Lincoln, president of the company, is "using" Mr. Dewey for the purpose of "trying" a tax dispute with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the press.

Numan said the dispute is not over wages paid the employees, but relates to the validity of certain deductions for annuity premiums and shares in a profit-sharing trust.

As for wages actually paid, Numan said the Government had set a final notice for the company allowed "every dollar" of the wages as a legitimate operating expense.

Nazi Party Chiefs, Industrialists Reported at Odds

With the first United States Army, Oct. 6 (AP)—Frictions between German manufacturers and Nazi party officials was reported tonight by a former production manager of a large German plant who slipped through the lines.

He said fighter plane production was down to 1000 to 1200 monthly, although the military had set a quota of 1500, and that less than 3 per cent of employees of some factories are skilled workers. The rest are foreigners and women.

He told of a conference at which one plant manager said it was impossible to continue production. A Nazi general had the man arrested on the spot.

He indicated the German maximum production includes but 1000 bombers and 100 to 200 transport planes.

Dead 1

CONRAD, BESSIE. On Thursday, October 6, 1944, at her residence, 1221 1/2 St. N.E., Bessie Conrad, widow of John H. Conrad, died at 11:30 a.m. after a long illness. Burial at 2:30 p.m. in the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

WCHV Saturday

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7:30 Musical Clock.
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11:55 News.
12:00 Musical Clock.

WFMJ Saturday

7:00 News.
7:30 News.
8:00 News.
8:30 News.
9:00 News.
9:30 News.
10:00 News.
10:30 News.
11:00 News.
11:30 News.
12:00 News.

WSVA Saturday

7:00 News.
7:30 News.
8:00 News.
8:30 News.
9:00 News.
9:30 News.
10:00 News.
10:30 News.
11:00 News.
11:30 News.
12:00 News.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Total stock sales today, \$22,170,000; previous day, \$20,000,000; week ago, \$24,550,000; year ago, \$25,790,000; two years ago, \$20,448,262; year ago, \$23,992,781; two years ago, \$23,191,496.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Oct. 6. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 148.87, up 0.22 from 148.65 yesterday. The volume of trading was 1,145,000 shares.

Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
ACF	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Alcoa	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+1/4
Am. Can.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. Oil	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tel. & Tel.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Water	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Wire	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

What Stocks Did

Advances: 100. Declines: 100. Net change: 100. Total volume: 1,145,000.

New '44 Tops Set by Many Stock Issues

New York, Oct. 6 (AP)—New highs for the year and gains running to 2 or more points were plentiful in today's stock market, but many recent climbers backed down under light profit taking.

Dealings, lively at the start, tapered later as offerings began to seep into the list. Low-quoted issues continued to appear in sizable blocks without getting any better in particular.

Postwar prospects, election optimism and less worry over recession, combined with a little inflation psychology to inspire individual b'iding. Many customers, however, trimmed accounts for weekend protection.

At peaks for 1944 or longer were Norfolk & Western, up 4 points at 210; Gimbel, J. C. Penney, Schenley, Hiram Walker, Corn Products, Worthington Pump and Electrical & Musical Industries. In the losing column were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Boeing, Westinghouse, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Railway and Baltimore & Ohio.

The bond market managed to keep slightly ahead on balance today, although the trading pace slackened and there were some rough spots in various departments. Sales fell to \$18,182,900 from \$10,666,800 the day before.

Increased Wheat Price Ceilings Drafted by OPA

The Office of Price Administration is drawing up a schedule of suggested increases in wheat price ceilings.

While precise increases being discussed have not been disclosed, informed sources said yesterday the boost to be recommended will range above two cents a bushel.

These sources stated that the current loan rate on wheat makes it necessary that any boost allowed be larger than two cents.

OPA's recommendations will be contained in a letter to be sent to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones and Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson. It will point out, it was said, that present wheat ceilings no longer reflect parity and should be adjusted upward.

OPA and WFA reportedly have disagreed on the amount of increase to be allowed. Vinson, who must approve any adjustment of the ceiling, will act as arbitrator.

There appeared to be little likelihood of a quick adjustment of ceilings. The OPA letter will not go to Jones and Vinson for several days. Subsequently there will be conferences between the agencies and possibly with industry representatives.

U. S. to Pay 7 Million For SS Coolidge Loss

The Government will pay seven million dollars as reimbursement for loss of the prewar liner President Coolidge, which was sunk by a mine in the southwest Pacific in October, 1942.

The War Shipping Administration announced last night that payment will be made to the American Lines, Ltd., the firm which chartered the ship to the Maritime Commission shortly after Pearl Harbor.

The vessel was being operated by the Navy when it was sunk. There was no loss of life.

The Coolidge was one of the largest combination freight and passenger vessels flying the American flag before the war. It was constructed at a cost of \$8,017,690, WSA said, and had a deadweight of 17,200 tons.

N. American Aviation Makes 30,000th Plane

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 6 (AP)—The production of 30,000 airplanes by North American Aviation, Inc., since the invasion of Poland in September, 1939, was announced today by J. H. Kindelberger, president of the company.

Kindelberger said the production constitutes a world's record for volume production of aircraft during that period of time. Besides the 30,000 planes, the company also produced an equivalent of 6535 more planes in spare parts.

Aircraft produced by North American includes the trainer series, the C-47 observation planes, Mustang fighters, Mitchell bombers and B-24 Liberator bombers.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Oct. 6 (AP)—Kansas City cash wheat sold a full cent lower today and the break was quickly reflected in the futures market. Other grains also were weak in the futures and cash markets.

Administration reports that the Office of Price Administration has recommended a 2 1/2-cent increase in the price of wheat. The increase would be effective on October 10.

Gradual Drop in Employment Noted in 5th Reserve District

Richmond, Va., Oct. 6 (AP)—The total employment level in the Fifth Federal Reserve District is moving gradually downward each month, the monthly review of financial and business conditions published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, announced today.

To substantiate the assertion, the report stated that ship production, bulking large among the district's war industries, is in a declining trend, and though little is known as to the output of aircraft, "some cutbacks have been effected on a national scale."

The cotton textile industry output in August recovered from the July level when some mills were closed, but the improvement brought the output back only to the level that had prevailed in the second quarter of the year.

"The volume of construction in the district in recent months has narrowed the losses from a year ago, but the eight months' accumulated figures are 31 per cent below last year."

In the trade field, the report continued, sales of department stores in August held at July levels, "but this does not give any indication that the upward trend has been stayed. Wholesale sales on the other hand declined moderately further in August after adjustment for seasonal variation."

The sales of furniture at retail in August returned to a sagging trend after a rise in June and July.

N. Y. Bonds Capital Sales Up 10% During Week

Washington department store sales in the week ended September 30 showed a substantial gain of 10 per cent over the same period last year, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond reported yesterday.

The rising trend here was in contrast with a dip in other cities of the Fifth Reserve District. Baltimore stores showed a sales drop of 3 per cent and other cities in the region showed an average decline of 4 per cent, according to the bank.

For the four weeks ended September 30, local sales were 9 per cent improved over the corresponding 1943 period while Fifth District sales showed a gain of 8 per cent.

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly trade review said that cooler weather and demand for Christmas gifts for servicemen and women stimulated sales last week and brought dollar volume up to 13 per cent above the same week in 1943.

"Fall merchandise is moving well and replacements are being received after a long waiting period in the business research firm said."

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Cosmetic Maker Cited by FTC
The Federal Trade Commission asserted yesterday that Elizabeth Arden, Inc., cosmetic manufacturer, is "discriminating" among its retail outlets in providing demonstrators to sell Arden products, and ordered the practice ended.

The commission said the Arden concern denied the demonstrators' activities on the basis of proportionate terms, to most of its customers. The practice, the FTC said, constituted discrimination in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

Terms and conditions under which the demonstrators are furnished are such, the commission said, that but few of the Arden retailers can comply. It added that smaller customers are excluded from obtaining the service.

Assets at New Peak
Columbia Federal Savings & Loan Association, marking its thirty-seventh anniversary today, reports total assets at a new all-time high of \$9,444,487, a gain of \$940,783 in the last 12 months. President Clarence E. Kefauver said that current holdings of Government bonds likewise are at a new peak of \$2,800,000 and members' share accounts show a total investment of \$8,807,395.

Sears Sales Gain 13 Per Cent
Sears Roebuck & Co., mail-order house, yesterday reported gross sales totaling \$89,662,466 for September, up 13.3 per cent from September, 1943, when the total was \$79,141,346. Gross sales for the eight months, February through September, were \$734,322,242, up 13.4 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of last year when the total was \$647,391,818.

Miss Carlson in New Post
Wickwire Spencer Metallurgical Corp., subsidiary of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co., announced yesterday the appointment of Evelyn S. Carlson as sales and production coordinator. Miss Carlson was formerly in charge of molybdenum sales for the War Production Administration in Washington, a position she held since 1942.

Local Produce

Eggs and Live Poultry
EGGS—Market firm. Receipts continue light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15. LIVE POULTRY—Market firm. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Vegetables
CABBAGE—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Apples
APPLES—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Oranges
ORANGES—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Lemons
LEMONS—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Strawberries
STRAWBERRIES—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Raspberries
RASPBERRIES—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Blackberries
BLACKBERRIES—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Blueberries
BLUEBERRIES—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Cherries
CHERRIES—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Peaches
PEACHES—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Plums
PLUMS—Market steady. Receipts light. Current receipts: Heavy 16-18; medium 15-16; light 14-15.

Apples
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